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Algeria	6.00	Den	15.42	Norway	6.00	NZ	1.00
Andorra	17.5	Fin	100.00	Peru	1.00	Phil	1.00
Austria	13.5	France	100.00	Portugal	1.00	Pol	1.00
Belgium	0.65	Germany	1.00	Romania	1.00	Rus	1.00
Bolivia	2.5	Greece	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Sov	1.00
Brazil	1.00	India	1.00	Spain	1.00	Sri Lanka	1.00
Bulgaria	1.00	Indonesia	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Syria	1.00
Canada	1.00	Iran	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	Taiwan	1.00
Ceylon	1.00	Israel	1.00	Thailand	1.00	Tanzania	1.00
Czechoslovakia	1.00	Italy	1.00	Turkey	1.00	Togo	1.00
Dominican	1.00	Japan	1.00	U.S.	1.00	Tunisia	1.00
Egypt	1.00	Korea	1.00	U.K.	1.00	Uganda	1.00
El Salvador	1.00	Laos	1.00	USSR	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
Equatorial Guinea	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Yemen	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
Ethiopia	1.00	Liberia	1.00	Zambia	1.00		
France	1.00	Mali	1.00				
Germany	1.00	Morocco	1.00				
Ghana	1.00	Niger	1.00				
Greece	1.00	Nigeria	1.00				
Haiti	1.00	Poland	1.00				
Honduras	1.00	Romania	1.00				
Hungary	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00				
Iceland	1.00	Senegal	1.00				
India	1.00	Seychelles	1.00				
Indonesia	1.00	Sierra Leone	1.00				
Iran	1.00	Singapore	1.00				
Iraq	1.00	Slovakia	1.00				
Israel	1.00	Slovenia	1.00				
Italy	1.00	Somalia	1.00				
Japan	1.00	South Africa	1.00				
Korea	1.00	Spain	1.00				
Laos	1.00	Sweden	1.00				
Lebanon	1.00	Switzerland	1.00				
Liberia	1.00	Taiwan	1.00				
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Luxembourg	1.00	Togo	1.00				
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U.S. Court Ruling Appears to Soften Laws Against Bias

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a confused and fragmented decision, on Friday narrowly upheld government regulations that ban even unintentional discrimination by state, local and private recipients of federal funds. But it appeared to leave the administration legally free to change and relax those regulations to apply only to intentional acts of discrimination, which are much harder to prove. While no moves to do that have been announced by the administration, sources said that relaxation has been discussed by some officials.

The court did not issue a majority opinion in Friday's case and the views of the court had to be pieced together, guaranteeing much future litigation on the issue. "Our opinions today will further confuse rather than guide," Justice Lewis F. Powell said in a statement concurring with the majority opinion. The controversy concerns one of the most powerful tools available to prevent discrimination: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits racial bias "under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance." Those programs include police departments, educational institutions, federally assisted housing and thousands of other activities.

Government agencies may enforce the law by cutting off funds. While civil rights lawyers consider that its most valuable asset, the law also permits victims of alleged discrimination to enforce it on their own by filing suit against a local, federally assisted program. The court, in a case involving such a suit against the New York Police Department, approved that "private enforcement" right Friday, but appeared to limit the available relief.

At the center of Friday's dispute was the issue of whether a law forbids intentional discrimination only, which is extremely difficult to prove, or whether it goes beyond that to forbid actions that unintentionally are discriminatory in effect. The "effective test," allows stricter enforcement. The regulations promulgated by dozens of government agencies, including the departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Education and Housing and Urban Development, choose the strict "effective test."

A majority of five Justices — Byron R. White, John Paul Stevens, William J. Brennan Jr., Harry A. Blackmun and Thurgood Marshall — approved that practice Friday either explicitly or by implication.

But seven Justices, including three of those approving the regulations, said the law itself can be enforced only against intentional discrimination. Those seven were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr., William H. Rehnquist, Sandra Day O'Connor, Stevens, Brennan and Blackmun. The net effect of the ruling is to allow the agencies to go further than the law does in civil rights enforcement, giving them flexibility about whether to use an effects or intent test.

Friday's case, *Guardians Association v. Civil Service Commission of the City of New York*, stemmed from an employment discrimination suit brought by blacks and Hispanics charging that hiring examinations had a discriminatory impact.

Most of the suit was based on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the most common weapon against employment discrimination. That act is not directly affected by Friday's ruling. Some of the minorities were not covered by that law because some of its provisions were not in force when the alleged violations occurred. They relied on Title VI, concerning federally assisted programs, as a fallback. A majority of the court said they could sue under that law and its regulations. But a majority also said some of the relief they were granted by a lower court — back pay and back benefits, elevated seniority rights — was excessive.

Only "prospective relief," an order changing the future conduct of the department so that the tests are not discriminatory, appeared to be allowed under Friday's decision affirming the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. In other action Friday, the court ruled that the Environmental Protection Agency does not have to pay the legal fees of people who sue to stop a project, such as a dam, which they believe is a threat to the environment. The case stemmed from a challenge to sulfur dioxide emissions by coal-burning power plants.



Philip C. Habib, right, the U.S. Mideast envoy, and Samuel W. Lewis, U.S. ambassador to Israel, left, at a meeting in Jerusalem on Friday after talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. They reportedly had offered a new American proposal on troops in Lebanon.

Soviet Union Indicates Readiness To Compromise at Madrid Talks

By John Darnon
New York Times Service
MADRID — The Soviet Union said Friday that it was prepared to reach a compromise to bring the stalled Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to a "successful and immediate conclusion."

Both Eastern and Western diplomats from among the 35 nations attending the conference greeted the move with relief and suppressed optimism. They saw it as something that could finally break a logjam, making nearly three years of hard bargaining worthwhile and perhaps even breathing a bit of life back into East-West dialogue. The diplomats have begun talking again about a "spirit of Madrid," a nebulous concept that seems to mean that if both sides sit down long enough and try hard enough, they can eventually come to some understanding. If, as now seems likely, the conference produces a final document laying down further pledges to respect human rights and strive for disarmament, it would be the first significant agreement between Moscow and Washington since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

It would also be the first significant step toward closer cooperation between the Reagan administration and the new Soviet leadership headed by Yuri V. Andropov, coming at a time of increased tensions over threatened arms buildups and the scheduled deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Delegates did not rule out the prospect of a major show of rare East-West accord that could take place at a signing ceremony in Madrid within the next few weeks. They speculated that both the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and the U.S. Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, would find reasons to attend. The final agreement that seems likely to emerge, the product of literally hundreds of hours of bargaining and word splitting, is a balanced "document" that places "minimums for both sides."

It does not contain many of the strong proposals to expand human rights that were sought by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries in such areas as the explicit right to form free trade unions, a prohibition against radio jamming, and the setting up of citizens groups to monitor human rights.

But it does, in the view of Western delegates, advance the "Helsinki process" through a series of pledges to combat terrorism, to guarantee religious freedom, to allow nationals access to foreign missions, and to permit journalists to "establish and maintain personal contacts and communication with their sources."

The document also contains what had been a major Soviet objective, to consider "confidence building measures" to guard against surprise attack in Europe and also, at a later stage, to tackle disarmament. In the current version of the document, the conference would begin in Stockholm next January. Two weeks ago the two sides were at an impasse, although they had narrowed their differences considerably. At about this point, the Spanish government intervened. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez invited the delegates to adopt a Spanish compromise. The West accepted the Spanish proposals, but the Soviet bloc, until Friday, had insisted that it could make no further concessions.

U.S. Plan on Lebanon Is Rejected by Begin

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has rejected a new U.S. proposal that Israel consider fixing a "date certain" for total, unilateral withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon as a means of putting pressure on Syria to pull its own forces out, a Begin spokesman said Friday.

Mr. Begin met in Jerusalem on Friday with the special U.S. envoy to the Mideast, Philip C. Habib, but an Israeli government spokesman, Uri Porat, said the prime minister had already turned down the American proposal, which was disclosed here Thursday night. The U.S. plan, advocated by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and approved by President Ronald Reagan, was presented to Israeli officials in Jerusalem on Monday by Mr. Habib, informed sources said.

The sources said Mr. Shultz had become convinced that there was little chance of engaging Syria in a "friendly dialogue" and that a stage approach was needed to achieve the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. In Jerusalem, Mr. Porat said Friday that the U.S. proposal was not "an outright demand, but one of several ideas raised by Habib concerning timetables" for withdrawal.

He told The Associated Press that all the ideas "are being studied in the context of our agreement with the United States, and we coordinate our moves." Mr. Shultz and Mr. Habib were described by the sources as hopeful that if Israel publicly committed itself to leave Lebanon at a fixed time, Syria would appear as the recalcitrant party in the Lebanon crisis and would be subject to increased pressure from other Arab countries and the international community to be more cooperative.

However, the sources insisted that the move was not a repudiation of the agreement made between the U.S. and Israel in 1979. Six senior PLO officials left Tunis for Syria in a bid to patch up ties with Damascus, Page 2.

It was agreed then that Israel was not obligated to pull out of Lebanon unless there was simultaneous withdrawal by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon under Syrian protection.

Instead, the sources stressed, the idea was presented to the Israelis as an option or suggestion for consideration when the Begin government decides whether to stage a partial withdrawal that would remove its forces from central Lebanon and redeploy them in the south, near Israel's northern border.

According to the sources, Mr. Habib was instructed to make especially clear to the Israelis that the United States is not changing its policy and will not pressure Israel to withdraw unilaterally from Lebanon against its will.

The sources added that the Israelis accepted the idea in that spirit, and, while unenthusiastic initially, agreed to consider the idea. The first news of the latest U.S. approach was revealed by the Middle East Policy Survey, a Washington newsletter, in its issue scheduled for release Friday. The sources confirmed that the main outlines of the proposal described by the newsletter were correct.

However, the sources disputed the newsletter's contention that the proposal marked "a stunning change of policy," that the administration intended to "press" Israel to adopt a withdrawal date and that Mr. Shultz and President Reagan conceived the plan "against the near-unanimous advice of their leading Middle East experts."

Similarly, while the sources acknowledged that there had been considerable skepticism among State Department officials about whether the plan had a chance of working, they denied the suggestion that Mr. Shultz had repudiated the advice of the department's bureau of Mideast affairs.

Instead, the sources said, the plan stemmed from Mr. Shultz's conclusion that the United States had originally been too optimistic in believing that Syria would cooperate in a Lebanon pullout and that the problem had to be approached differently.

During talks here two weeks ago, David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, made clear that Mr. Begin would soon respond to strong domestic discontent over Israeli casualties by retrenching his forces to more defensible positions.

U.S. officials fear that such a partial withdrawal would leave a void of authority in central Lebanon that could cause new outbreaks of civil war and make the Syrians even more recalcitrant.

There is a strong feeling that this week's election may turn out to be one of the most important since the war. "Historic" and "crucial" are two of the words most frequently used to describe them. But there are so many contradictions in the election results that more questions were asked than answered.

The identity of the loser, of course, is clear: the Christian Democrats. But, significantly, neither of the other major parties — the Communists and the Socialists — have made any serious victory claims.

There is a consensus that the election was above all a "protest vote." Protest voters against the established parties and against the established politicians, and because for the past 28 years the Christian Democrats have been the most established party of them all, it was logical that the protest should be directed against them.

But the Christian Democrats' losses — 5.4 percent in the Chamber of Deputies and 5.8 percent in the Senate — clearly did not go to the Communists, the traditional enemy, who themselves lost a half percent of their vote in the Chamber and 0.7 percent in the Senate.

The gap between the two parties thus has become narrower than it has ever been since World War II. And that probably is the most important point in the election results.

Once again, the Communists failed to overtake the Christian Democrats. If a *sorgasso*, an overtaking, had taken place, the Italian political scene would have been transformed instantly. The Communists would have become the focal point for all kinds of leftist forces in the country, and a Communist-dominated minority government would have become conceivable. That has not happened.

As it is, Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, who had been in a slump, has gained some new freedom of movement for the future. Bettino Craxi, the Socialists' leader, who brought down the previous government — his third in a row — is not among the winners either.

He would have needed a gain of 3 percent to 5 percent from the last national election in 1976 to establish an irrefragable claim to becoming prime minister in alliance with the Christian Democrats. Instead the Socialists gained 1.6 percent in the Chamber and 1 percent in the Senate.

Mr. Craxi remains a potent (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Casey Reportedly Ran 'Intelligence' on Carter

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, William J. Casey, set up what he called an "intelligence operation" in 1980 to monitor whether President Jimmy Carter would spring an anticipated "October surprise" near the end of the campaign, according to former Republican campaign officials.

They said that Mr. Casey, who is now the director of central intelligence, feared a dramatic move on the eve of the election that would free the U.S. hostages held captive in Iran and produce a surge of voter support for Mr. Carter. However, no surprise occurred and the hostages were not freed until inauguration Day, Jan. 20, 1981.

Mr. Casey used the term "intelligence operation" to describe the monitoring, when he and Mr. Reagan's campaign chief of staff, Edwin Meese 3d, met with reporters at a breakfast during the Republican National Convention in Detroit in July 1980. A Republican official said use of this term "alarmed" Mr. Meese and others in the campaign and was not repeated.

Thursday, Robert Garrick, who was in charge of plans and policy for Mr. Reagan's campaign, said the campaign intelligence group's information came chiefly from a network of retired military officers who monitored the movements of U.S. troops and transport planes at various air bases across the country. Mr. Garrick, a retired reserve admiral now in the public relations business in Pasadena, California, said that he did not receive information from the Carter White House or the Democratic campaign. But a former high-level campaign adviser to Mr. Reagan said Thursday that one of his campaign officials, Richard V. Allen, received copies of portions of daily staff reports that were sent to Mr. Carter's adviser on national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski, by his senior aides. Several other Republican campaign officials said they had never heard of any such incidents. The former campaign adviser to Mr. Reagan described the material received by Mr. Allen as "mostly atmospherics... stuff about poor morale at the NSC (National Security Council). That sort of thing."



William J. Casey

INSIDE

■ The U.S. and Soviet Union have exchanged letters on Afghanistan, but it remains questionable whether an accord on withdrawal of Soviet troops can be arranged. Page 2.

■ A U.S. tax cut is in effect, and the president can argue that Reaganomics works. There is another view, however. An analysis. Page 3.

■ Business/Finance
■ Norton Simon says that it will accept a sweetened offer from Esmark Inc. Page 7.

■ Sports
■ John McEnroe swept past Ivan Lendl in three sets, and Chris Lewis outlasted Kevin Curren to advance to the men's final of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships. Page 13.

Soviet Linkup Is Test Of Assembly in Space

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Soviet space officials, who have been saying for years that their goal is to assemble large space stations, watched a step in that direction Thursday night when two cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-7 opened the doors to a huge attached module.

The new component is expected to afford greater capacity and maneuverability in Soviet manned space operations, and provide a further step in the goal of module-by-module assemblies in space that would be the base of operations for rotating crews of cosmonauts and would serve as a launching pad for satellites destined for distant space.

In reporting the event, Tass gave some of the most detailed descriptions to date on the methods and directions of the Soviet space-station program. Describing the module, Cosmos 1443, as a "space tugboat," Tass said it has sets of thruster jets that can be used to alter the orbit of the entire complex. The three assembled vehicles weigh about 50 tons. The Cosmos module weighs almost as much as the Salyut and includes a section that can be returned from orbit.

The cosmonauts are working in what is essentially a three-part assemblage consisting of the Salyut station, the Cosmos module that joined the Salyut nearly four months ago and the Soyuz craft they arrived in on Tuesday. At the time that the Cosmos linked up by remote control with the Salyut in March, U.S. space experts speculated that it would double the size of the Salyut and is thus a major test of Soviet ability to assemble large space stations for occupancy by crews of as many as six cosmonauts. Tass confirmed this.

The two cosmonauts, Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Aleksandrov, boarded the Salyut-7 station Tuesday after steering their Soyuz to the rear port of the huge cylindrical station. Another crew tried to dock with the Salyut in May but failed.

After reactivating Salyut, in orbit for more than a year, the cosmonauts opened a hatch leading to the Cosmos module, which had been attached by remote control at the forward end of Salyut and which contained three tons of cargo.

Italy Sorts Out Election Results



Marco Pannella, left, the leader of Italy's Radical Party, talked through courtroom cell bars with Toni Negri, one of more than 70 persons charged with terrorist activities in the 1970s. Mr. Negri, arrested in April 1979, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Radical Party. He is expected to be freed under parliamentary immunity.

No Party Claims A Clear Victory In 'Protest' Vote

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune
ROME — Italians, despite their reputation for volatility, are so stable in their voting habits that the loss of less than 6 percent by the leading party, which would be considered unremarkable in most countries, has created a wave of national soul-searching.

There is a strong feeling that this week's election may turn out to be one of the most important since the war. "Historic" and "crucial" are two of the words most frequently used to describe them. But there are so many contradictions in the election results that more questions were asked than answered.

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But the Christian Democrats' losses — 5.4 percent in the Chamber of Deputies and 5.8 percent in the Senate — clearly did not go to the Communists, the traditional enemy, who themselves lost a half percent of their vote in the Chamber and 0.7 percent in the Senate.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Shultz and Gromyko Exchanged Letters on Future of Afghanistan

By Don Oberdorfer and William Claiborne

WASHINGTON Post Service
NEW DELHI — The United States and the Soviet Union have recently exchanged letters on the future of Afghanistan, but it remains questionable whether an international accord involving the withdrawal of Soviet troops can be arranged, U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday.

Mr. Shultz spoke of his correspondence with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, which U.S. sources said took place in May, at a news conference on the last afternoon of his visit to India.

Saturday Mr. Shultz is to fly to Pakistan, where the subject of the international negotiations on Afghanistan and other Afghan-related topics will be at the top of his agenda.

According to officials accompanying Mr. Shultz, the letter to Mr. Gromyko was prompted by reports that Soviet diplomats in several capitals were saying, publicly and privately, that the United States really did not want a diplomatic resolution of the Afghan question but was bent on keeping the problem alive as an international pressure point against Moscow and a drain on Soviet resources.

Mr. Shultz said the purpose of his letter was "to assure the Soviet Union as we have assured others who are involved that we wish to see it settled." U.S. policy, he added, is to see a settlement based on United Nations guidelines, which involve withdrawal of Soviet forces, return of refugees, self-determination for the Afghan people and an independent, nonaligned Afghanistan.

He did not divulge Mr. Gromyko's response, but other sources said it combined, in very blunt fashion, reiteration of previous Soviet positions with accusations against the United States.

A third round of UN-sponsored "indirect talks" between Pakistan and the Soviet-backed Afghan government has just been completed in Geneva. Pakistan's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who was informed of Mr. Shultz's letter to Mr. Gromyko during his May visit to Washington, will brief Mr. Shultz on the status of the Geneva talks.

Asked about reports of negotiations between India and U.S. weapons manufacturers for arms sales of nearly \$1 billion, Mr. Shultz said the matter had been discussed during his visit, but add-

ed, "whether or not there will be actual sales is an open question." Mr. Shultz said that the United States was "prepared to make such sales" and that he had tried to clear up any misunderstandings in India about conditions for the sales. A senior State Department official said later that negotiations on a \$12-million deal for coproduction of machine guns with the Marmon Corp. fell through because of conditions attached to the contract.

India's reported interest in U.S. arms, coupled with recent purchase orders of Mirage fighters from France and weaponry contracts with Britain, has been heralded in India as a significant move toward diversification of arms sources. India's main supplier is the Soviet Union.

In response to a report in a West German newspaper, Süddeutsche Zeitung, that India signed a letter of intent last week for a \$5-billion arms deal with the Soviet Union, Mr. Shultz said, "I'm not aware of that transaction," and would not comment further.

According to the report, India's defense minister, R. Venkataraman, signed an agreement during a visit to Moscow last week in which India would purchase an unspecified number of MiG-29s and produce under license MiG-27 fighters, as well as spare parts for sale to other countries who have MiGs.

The report also said that India would buy a large number of Il-76 transport planes, helicopter gunships, surface-to-air missiles and 672 tanks and would obtain an option for the next generation of Soviet tanks.

India was also reported to have obtained a promise for transfer of advanced technology.

Some administration officials said they particularly resent what they call "stonewalling" by Mr. Casey, who has said he does not have any recollection of having seen the thick stack of Mr. Carter's staff documents that wound up in the files of Mr. Reagan's campaign aides.

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said last week that to the best of his recollection, Mr. Carter's materials were given him by Mr. Casey and turned over to the team preparing Mr. Reagan for debate, which was headed by David R. Gergen, now the White House communications director.

David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, who has described the materials as "filched," said they were of use to him in preparing for his role as Mr. Carter's stand-in during rehearsals of the debate with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Baker, Mr. Gergen and Mr. Stockman have pledged cooperation with the congressional investigation headed by Representative Donald J. Albosta, a Democrat of Michigan. After refusing comment for a day, Mr. Casey issued a statement, through a CIA spokesman, saying he, too, "intends to cooperate fully with Congressman Albosta."



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, left, Libya's leader, meeting with King Hassan II in Morocco.

6 PLO Officials Sent to Damascus To Try to Repair Ties With Assad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — Six senior officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization left Tunis for Damascus on Friday in a new bid to patch up the deepening rift with Syria and end a two-month-old mutiny in Palestinian guerrilla ranks.

In Lebanon, the Palestinian cease-fire held in the Bekaa Valley on Friday despite the apparent failure of Arab mediation to resolve the crisis that has shattered Yasser Arafat's grip over the guerrilla movement and his relations with Syria.

Meanwhile, a joint Algerian-Saudi team left Damascus without meeting Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, who last week ordered Mr. Arafat out of the country.

Diplomatic sources said the mediators had hoped to arrange talks between Mr. Arafat and President Assad in Saudi Arabia early next week.

A member of the PLO delegation that left Tunis, Abdel Mohsen Abu Maizar, said before leaving that the committee would meet with Syrian officials and the Palestinian officers leading the rebellion in the PLO's largest guerrilla group, al-Fatah.

Mr. Abu Maizar, an advocate of close ties between the guerrilla movement and Syria, said he and his colleagues "are determined to sort out this issue and stop bloodshed among brothers."

In an interview broadcast Thursday on Hungarian television, Mr. Assad played down reports of a serious rift with Mr. Arafat.

"As for whether our relations are cooling or warming, I, for myself, can speak of no cooling or warming. Our relation is just as it has always been."

"Not long ago I saw the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by

Mr. Yasser Arafat. But during the talks we had no problems or controversies to discuss. None of the members of the executive committee said that he did not agree with Syria in certain questions."

Mr. Assad said "the Palestinians themselves are complaining about errors committed by the present leadership" of the PLO. He added: "They are all complaining, but as I see, all would like to correct these errors and carry out reforms."

He said the PLO has "some organizational problems."

The six-man committee was formed after long meetings of the 15-man executive committee in Tunis on Thursday.

All six delegates are members of the executive committee, the highest decision-making authority in the PLO. But none of them was a member of Fatah, Mr. Arafat's own guerrilla faction which has suffered the worst split in Palestinian ranks since the birth of the movement in 1965.

A communiqué issued at the end of the executive committee meeting at dawn Friday only expressed regret at what had been going on within Fatah, but made no reference to Syria's involvement.

It was a clear attempt to pave the way for the mediation of the six-man committee by ending the war of words.

The mediation committee included, in addition to Mr. Abu Maizar, two independent PLO officials and a representative from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, both Marxist groups.

■ Poll Backs Arafat
A public opinion poll in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip showed that 92 percent of the Palestinians there support Mr. Arafat, the Jerusalem Post reported Friday.

The English-language daily said the poll showed 92.1 percent favored Mr. Arafat's continued leadership, 5.4 percent opposed it and 2.4 percent had no opinion. The Associated Press reported in Tel Aviv.

The Spanish see their contested bid to join the European Community as the main theme but France, struggling against a heavy trade deficit, is expected to seek to reduce its large imbalance with Spain, the officials added.

Spain's Socialist leaders started setting up special links with France and its Socialist government, after years of chilly relations, when they came to power last year.

The two-day meeting of ministers of foreign affairs, economy and trade, to be held near Madrid, follows a similar round of talks in January near Paris and a visit to Spain by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France last month.

Spanish officials said that EC entry would be high on the list of issues to be discussed. But, they

King Hassan And Qadhafi Hold Talks

Relations Improving, Official in Rabat Says

Reuters

RABAT, Morocco — A senior Moroccan official said Friday that meetings held between Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, Libya's leader, and King Hassan II of Morocco would result in positive relations between the two countries and reinforce Arab unity concerning the Middle East.

They have been involved in more than two hours of talks since Colonel Qadhafi arrived Thursday night on a visit aimed at ending more than a decade of bitterness in their relations.

Topics discussed by King Hassan and Colonel Qadhafi — who once urged Moroccan military officers to overthrow the monarchy — included the rift between Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Syria, which expelled him from Damascus a week ago. Other topics included the Western Sahara and Chad.

Moroccan officials said the two sides were still at variance on several issues, among them Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO — strongly criticized by Libya — and the U.S. role in the Middle East.

King Hassan is said to believe in the good intentions of the United States in its dealings in the Middle East.

The Libyan Embassy has said in a statement that Colonel Qadhafi is now intent on mobilizing all Arabs against Israel and setting aside minor issues.

Arab diplomats said this implied the shelling of the Libyan leader's disputes with moderate Arab leaders in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and North Yemen, all of whom he visited last week, and King Hassan.

Moroccan officials said Colonel Qadhafi's first trip to Morocco in 14 years was at his own initiative.

In 1971 and 1972, he outraged the king by openly supporting officers who unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow him.

Since 1976, relations between Libya and Morocco have been strained over Colonel Qadhafi's backing for the Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara from Morocco.

Colonel Qadhafi denied that Libyan forces were involved in fighting between troops loyal to President Hissene Habré of Chad and rebels supporting the former president, Goukouni Oueddei, Reuters reported Friday from Paris.

Of a battle in northern Chad last week, Colonel Qadhafi said: "We did not intervene in that battle. We don't intend to intervene. We shall not intervene again in Chad." The fighting was the latest in a civil war marked by swings in power between the Libyan-backed Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habré, who is supported by France.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Releases Agent Orange Data

WASHINGTON (AP) — The death rate for pilots and crew members who sprayed Agent Orange in Vietnam has not been higher than that for a comparable group of veterans who were not involved in the defoliation program, the U.S. Air Force said Friday.

The results of the first government study on the effects of the herbicide were released at a Pentagon news conference. The air force said the study of 1,269 men found no indication that those who participated in the spraying are either dying at higher rates or from unusual causes than the comparison group.

For example, nearly twice as many men in the comparison group died of cancer as did those in the Agent Orange group. However, the study revealed nothing about the health of the Agent Orange crews. A second study is to be made public in October. Agent Orange contained trace amounts of dioxin, a contaminant considered to be the most toxic chemical made by man.

Evren Gives Up Chief of Staff Title

ANKARA (UPI) — President Kenan Evren gave up his title as chief of staff of the armed forces Friday in what seemed to be the military's first major move in a timetable for the transition of power to civilians.

Mr. Evren and four generals took over from a civilian government in a coup in September 1980, promising a return to democracy. An election has been scheduled for Nov. 6. Mr. Evren, 65, who has 45 years' military experience, gave his position as head of the armed forces to a trusted aide, General Nurettin Ersoy.

General Ersoy, also a member of the National Security Council, became Turkey's 18th chief of staff since 1922. Although Mr. Evren has begun a six-year term as civilian presidency — guaranteed under a 1982 constitution — he will continue to be head of the country's top military body, the Supreme Military Council.

President Kenan Evren

U.K.-China Talks to Enter 2d Phase

LONDON (AP) — A second phase of British-Chinese talks on the future of Hong Kong will begin July 12 in Beijing, the Foreign Office announced Friday. For the first time since the talks began in September, Sir Edward Youde, the Hong Kong governor, will join the Beijing negotiations, the announcement said.

A spokesman said the second phase will follow "important and useful" exchanges that have taken place. Asked to define the second phase of the talks, the spokesman said they would be more detailed. But he declined to go into any substance of the talks. Sir Edward, who is in London for further consultations with top British officials, will attend the Beijing talks from time to time, the spokesman said.

The announcement followed a report Wednesday in the Far Eastern Economic Review that Mrs. Thatcher had written a letter to the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, that indirectly acknowledged China's sovereignty over the British colony.

China Takes Step to Discredit Mao

BEIJING (UPI) — China took another step Friday to discredit the legacy of Mao Zedong and establish a place in history for the country's current leader, Deng Xiaoping.

In a move a Western diplomat called "unprecedented," official press commentators directly blamed Mao, the late Communist Party chairman, for Mr. Deng's purge nearly eight years ago. The commentators were published by virtually every newspaper in China to mark the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," a collection of 47 speeches by Mr. Deng. Observers viewed their publication as part of an effort to establish Mr. Deng's legacy and, by extension, the legitimacy of his chosen heir, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and the party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang.

Union Leaders Banished in Chile

SANTIAGO (AP) — Eight of President Augusto Pinochet's labor critics in Chile have been banished without trial to small towns in the frigid southern part of the country for the bitter winter, the unions said.

The three-month internal exile was the harshest measure in a crackdown on the broad protest against military rule. The eight leaders are believed to be members of the outlawed Communist Party.

Construction workers issued a statement Thursday accusing General Pinochet's secret police of torturing the union president, Sergio Tromoso, between his June 18 arrest and his banishment this week to the southern town of Malleco.

Court Blocks Dam in Tasmania

BRISBANE, Australia (Reuters) — Australia's highest court Friday stopped construction of a hydroelectric dam in a Tasmanian wilderness listed as one of the most beautiful regions in the world.

The scheduled construction has provoked demonstrations in Tasmania by thousands of conservationists. The court ruling immediately stops work at the site, including the cutting of access roads through rain forests.

The ruling also sets a constitutional precedent over rights of the federal government to intervene in the affairs of state governments. The ruling Labor government has opposed the dam, but the Tasmanian state government refused to halt work, saying it needed the dam for cheap electricity to attract industry and create jobs.

For the Record

COPENHAGEN (UPI) — Mogens Glistrup, leader of the Progress Party which opposes taxes, was excluded by the Danish parliament Friday because of his sentence by the Supreme Court to three years in prison for tax evasion.

TURKU, Finland (UPI) — U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Finland Friday and met with President Mauno Koivisto for talks expected to focus on Nordic security. Mr. Bush is on the fifth stop of a tour of eight European countries.

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece assumed Friday for the first time the presidency of the European Community for a six-month period.

Correction

Richard Ward has been appointed general counsel of ITT Europe. Mr. Ward's name was misspelled in the editions of June 29.

Spain, France to Test Their New Relationship

Reuters

MADRID — The new special relationship claimed by the Socialist governments of France and Spain will be put to the test at a weekend ministerial meeting dominated by major economic differences, officials said.

The Spanish see their contested bid to join the European Community as the main theme but France, struggling against a heavy trade deficit, is expected to seek to reduce its large imbalance with Spain, the officials added.

Spain's Socialist leaders started setting up special links with France and its Socialist government, after years of chilly relations, when they came to power last year.

The two-day meeting of ministers of foreign affairs, economy and trade, to be held near Madrid, follows a similar round of talks in January near Paris and a visit to Spain by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France last month.

Spanish officials said that EC entry would be high on the list of issues to be discussed. But, they

said, Spain has stopped blaming France for blocking its application and accepts the need for internal EC reforms before the 10-nation community can expand.

French cooperation, however, would be crucial if Spain is to achieve its aim of gaining entry by the end of next year. France will hold the presidency of the EC in the first half of 1994.

Foreign Minister Fernando Morán told the Senate on Thursday that he expected Spain to be admitted by the end of 1984 if EC members overcame grave financial reform problems holding up expansion.

With Mr. Morán and the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, heading the talks, the meeting is to cover a wide range of bilateral and international issues, officials said.

Central America's conflicts figure high in Spanish concerns and both countries agree that the problems stem from internal ills rather than East-West conflict.

Elections in Italy Are Seen as Protest Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

powerbroker to the left of the center of the political spectrum. But he has made unforgiving enemies on the left and right by trying to deal with both, simultaneously or alternately.

Earlier this week, when one of his lieutenants suggested that the Communists should give their parliamentary backing to a Craxi-led coalition government in which they would not be members, the proposal was slapped down immediately by the Communist leadership.

It is still possible that the Christian Democrats and their traditional coalition partners, the small centrist parties such as the Republicans and Liberals, will offer Mr. Craxi the prime ministership of an

alliance. Many Italians suspect that if they do, it will be a hollow gesture made in the full expectation that he will quickly fall on his face.

Much of the protest vote against the Christian Democrats went to the MSI, the Italian Social Movement, the only avowed neo-fascist party. The MSI has been the fourth largest party in parliament for many years. But it is shunned by all the other parties.

Its attraction to the protesters, interpreters say, was that for all these years it has had nothing to do with the corruption and the mismanagement that have marked the 38 years of Christian Democratic-dominated government.

There is no suggestion that the vote signifies a revival of fascist feeling in Italy in this, the centennial year of the birth of Benito Mussolini. Giorgio Almirante, the MSI leader, is an elderly gentleman with the dignified look of an English country squire. He is no rabble rouser. And it is hard even for ingrained anti-fascists to work up violent hatred against him.

The centrist Republicans and Liberals are the other beneficiaries of the flight of voters from the Christian Democratic camp. Both did especially well in the big industrial cities of the north. And there lies another difficulty for interpreting the election results.

Giovanni Spadolini, whose Republicans made the largest relative gains, moving from 3 percent to 5.1 percent in the Chamber and from 3.4 percent to 4.7 percent in the Senate, has become something of a hero.

But there is an irony there. Mr. Spadolini was the foremost advocate of a policy of austerity, anti-inflationary measures and general government responsibility during the campaign. Those were the same themes that Craxi de Mita, the new secretary of the Christian Democrats, stressed. Mr. de Mita wanted to overhaul his party, make it "modern," remove it from provincialism and corruption.

The irony is that many Christian Democrats who might have liked his approach voted for Mr. Spadolini instead. The same is true, in a different way, of the Liberals, who

have their greatest following among the efficiency-minded industrialists and businessmen of northern Italy, a region that regards itself as the southern extension of the Ruhr and has little in common with the sleepy Mediterranean south.

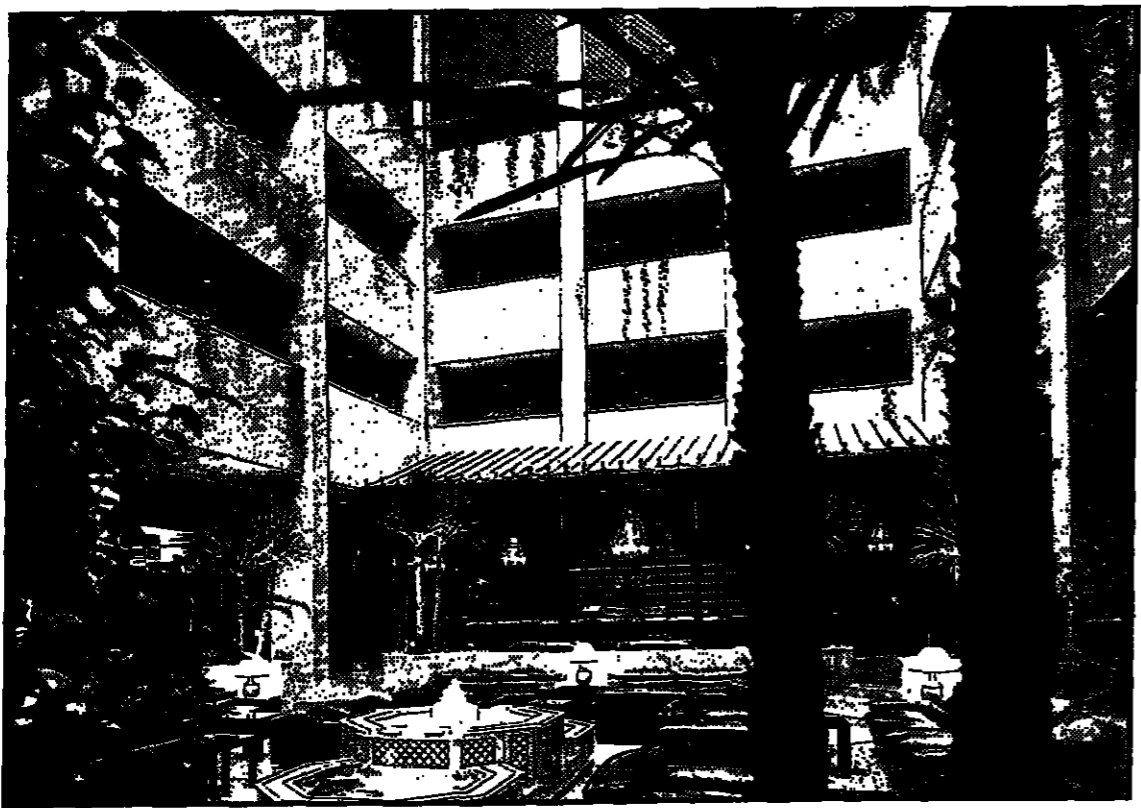
The backers of the Liberals also were in sympathy with Mr. de Mita's effort, but in the end they decided to vote for their own party rather than for his experiment.

Most Italian commentators are convinced that Mr. Craxi brought the government down in April because he feared Mr. de Mita and did not want to give him the time to reform his party.

Mr. de Mita clearly is the greatest single loser in the election. Insiders say he made psychological mistakes by his party rank and file, but, in fact, he simply did not have time to carry out his scheme.

One of the biggest unanswered questions now is whether it is the "new" Christian Democratic Party of Mr. de Mita or the "old" one that will be rebuilt.

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السؤال الأول

Fulfilled Promises and Big Failures: How Well Has Reaganomics Worked?

By Peter T. Kilborn

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan entered the White House promising substantial reductions in personal income taxes, and with the arrival Friday of the third and final cut, he has delivered. Mr. Reagan also promised to fight inflation and to reduce the burden of government regulation. There, too, he has delivered.

These initiatives — on taxes, inflation and regulation — were the tenets of Reaganomics, a blend of orthodox conservative ideology and the little-tested theories of supply-side economics, which held that growth begins more with industrial expansion than in buoyant spending by consumers. Cutting income tax rates across the board was meant to encourage saving and investment by making both more profitable.

Today the president can argue that Reaganomics works. The economy of late has been bursting with the blossoms of even greater growth than Mr. Reagan had predicted. With stable prices and the resurgence of factory production, automobile sales, consumer spending and house building, Mr. Reagan and his advisers this week raised their estimates of the economy's growth this year for the second time.

There is another view, however.

In the beginning of his term, Mr. Reagan promised year after year of strong and healthy growth. Instead, he delivered the longest recession and the highest levels of unemployment since the Great Depression. Early in 1981, the White House figured it could add 13 million

NEWS ANALYSIS

jobs to the economy by 1986. The record shows an addition of one million in 1981 and a loss of 900,000 in 1982.

The most striking failure, however, was the collision between the Federal Reserve, which until last summer sought to slow the inflation with tight money, and the administration, which with the first two phases of its tax cuts then in effect was seeking to revive the economy. Today, the White House touts the reduction of the inflation rate to below 5 percent, but a year ago it, and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, were berating the Fed for inducing a far harsher recession than they thought necessary.

Partly as a result of its policies and the severity of the recession, the president also promised to reduce government spending and produce a balanced budget by the 1984 fiscal year, which begins in October. He and Congress did reduce spending, sharply in some areas. But the in-

creases in defense spending he sponsored and Congress authorized have far surpassed the reductions.

The White House is now looking at a budget deficit of more than \$200 billion in fiscal 1983, which ends Sept. 30, and of nearly \$200 billion next year, far and away the biggest deficits in history. The president's closest advisers concede that such deficits, and the cost of borrowing to finance them, could peak the high level of interest rates to stifling peaks and choke off recovery.

"The biggest mistake so far," said Rudolph G. Penner, who was the economist in the Ford administration's budget office, "was to urge this tremendous cut in taxes without reducing spending sufficiently. That is a major mistake that will have profound long-run costs."

Those deficits, some Reagan critics contend, prove the lie of Reaganomics. The recovery, they say, had little to do with a new economic theory and much more to do with classical Keynesianism. It was the economic theories of John Maynard Keynes that belatedly provided a theoretical underpinning for Franklin D. Roosevelt's rescue of the 1930s economy — the view that deficit spending could be an effective tool for reviving economic growth.

The gods are laughing at Republicans who

are running high deficits and who quote the devil of primitive Keynesianism that a structural deficit is no worse than a bad cold," said Paul A. Samuelson, a Nobel laureate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology whose textbook has taught economics to a generation of college students.

The irony that some economists cite in the apparent success of the Reagan policies to date is that the old income-maintenance programs of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Roosevelt — Social Security, food stamps, welfare, unemployment benefits — insulated the economy enough to allow Mr. Reagan and the Federal Reserve to press on in their struggle with inflation.

As a theory of economics, Reaganomics has meant different things to different people. At first, it was a response to a national malaise that had defied the powers of Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter. All had been stymied by a stubborn new phenomenon known as stagflation — stagnant growth with inflation.

Two and a half years ago we feared the collapse of Western economies," said Jude Wanniski, one of the more prolific theorists of the new supply-side school. "There was a feeling we

had lost control. We didn't know how to hold things together. Stagflation was killing one president after another. We have a sense now that we have come close to solving that problem."

During the 1980 presidential campaign and in the days immediately after the election, an often bitter debate erupted that split the supply-siders, the monetarists, who preached that the Federal Reserve should practice rigid control of the money supply to bring down inflation, and a group of pragmatic conservatives who now dominate the administration and who, by trial and error, formed the policies that are now collected under the rubric of Reaganomics.

"What I thought it was all about was a series of unrelated things," said Martin S. Feldstein, who joined the administration as the president's chief economist in its second year. "Maybe the right summary for it was healthy growth. It meant getting inflation down, increasing the real rate of economic growth and reducing the nondefense sector of the government."

The changes in the tax laws that Mr. Reagan sponsored, such as the reductions of rates in all income brackets and the resulting reduction of capital gains taxes, do indeed benefit the rich far more than the poor. But when asked at his news conference this week whether the often-

repeated charge that his policies boiled down to economics for the rich, the president said:

"No, the rich don't need my help and I'm not doing things to help the rich. I think I'm doing things to help all the people. But what I want to see above all is that this country remains a country where someone can always get rich. That's the thing that we have and that's the thing that must be preserved."

The results on his deregulation are mixed. The administration has freed much of the banking industry from government oversight, it accelerated by a few months the decontrol of oil prices that the Carter administration had ordered, it has halted the preparation of many new regulations and it curtailed enforcement activities in the area of antitrust and consumer protection. But in other areas, such as the abolition of the Department of Energy and the Interstate Commerce Commission, there has been no progress.

At this point in the Reagan administration, said Allen Sinai, senior vice president of Data Resources, the economic consulting firm, "it's fair to say that Reaganomics is working."

"Every administration makes mistakes," added Mr. Penner. "But I think you judge them by how they correct their mistakes."

Jesse Jackson: He Sure Acts Like a Candidate

By Fay S. Joyce

NEW YORK — It was a rather dingy auditorium in Memphis, Tennessee, and pretty early in the morning at that, but after 45 minutes of nonstop preaching, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson had 4,000 black Baptist ministers crying out the words that every potential presidential candidate loves to hear:

"Only 1 percent of American public officials are black, but we're 12 percent of the population — we're 46,000 short of our share," Mr. Jackson declared, sweat dripping from his face. He rattled off a string of state and local elective offices and urged his listeners to seek them.

"If you run, you might lose," he shouted. "If you don't run, I guarantee you'll lose! Run!"

"Run!" the multitude replied. "If you run, your friends can't take you for granted and your enemies can't write you off," he told them. "Run!"

"Run!" they thundered.

"If we go from 10 million registered voters to 15 million registered voters, America will never be the same again. Run!"

"From the outhouse to the state-

house to the White House. All the way!" Mr. Jackson finished to a standing ovation.

Despite the rhetoric, that performance told more about Mr. Jackson's ability to move audiences than it did about his political plans.

He says he has not yet decided whether to enter the race for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, although a group of black leaders approved in June the concept of a black candidate seeking the nomination.

Although they do not necessarily want to force his hand, other politicians are watching for Mr. Jackson's next move, not only because of how it may affect the presidential election but also because of what it may say about Mr. Jackson.

This tall, athletic, 41-year-old man, able to command attention for causes year after year when other champions have faded, draws complaints that he seizes the spotlight but fails with tedious follow-up work.

"From the outside, the impression one gets is that he's raising issues and solutions but not following through," said State Senator Julian Bond of Georgia, who otherwise speaks highly of Mr. Jackson's

ability to articulate the concerns of the disadvantaged.

"I think it's a must," said City Councilman John Lewis of Atlanta. "For there to be someone out there calling America's attention to the problems and concerns of the poor." But Mr. Lewis said he would not necessarily back a bid by Mr. Jackson for the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Lewis, who has known Mr. Jackson since both marched from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in 1965, added: "There's a need for him to see an issue through, to see the completion of a campaign. Maybe this is it."

Such criticism clearly irritates Mr. Jackson.

"The catalyst, the evangelist comes to town and inspires people," he snapped. "It's the responsibility of those who remain to follow through. Walter Mondale doesn't stay in town and follow through. Billy Graham doesn't stay in town and follow through. Santa Claus doesn't stay in town and follow through. That's a double standard."

"The leadership's job is to inspire people to help themselves,"

he said. "It's not to create a new form of domination."

Mr. Jackson founded Operation PUSH in 1971, following a rift with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The initials stood for People United to Save Humanity, but a few years ago the name was changed to People United to Serve Humanity.

In speeches and interviews, Mr. Jackson, a native of Greenville, South Carolina, emphasizes two needs for blacks: to register to vote and to achieve economic equality.

On broader national problems, he said, "the important thing is vision, to see what corporate America is doing or what the military budget is or what the problems with education are."

In May, Mr. Jackson launched a voter registration drive throughout the South to sign up blacks, who he said could change the tenor of national politics by replacing conservative Democrats in Congress with progressives.

Mr. Jackson confronts corporations in an effort to get them to hire more blacks at all levels, to use more black franchisees, wholesalers and vendors and to do more business with black banks, lawyers, advertising agencies and insurance companies.



Jesse L. Jackson

The tactic carries with it the threat of a boycott. In the last year and a half, Mr. Jackson has won agreements from Heublein, Seven-Up, Burger King and Coca-Cola. Mr. Jackson concedes that the agreements he worked out have created opportunities for relatively few blacks, but he said they serve as a model of what can be done.

U.S. Study Urges Large Cutbacks, Automation for Weather Service

By Philip J. Hiltz

WASHINGTON — A study sponsored by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has recommended an automated weather service — halving the number of employees, closing 90 percent of the weather stations, eliminating the weather radio channel and encouraging private companies to provide weather services.

The report, released Thursday by the agency, envisions a streamlined, automated and technologically powerful weather service by the year 2000. It would concentrate sophisticated weather-sensing instruments in far fewer weather offices, and would end many services now provided.

This new weather service would take 15 years to put in place and would cost about \$680 million, but the report contends that the proposal will eventually result in savings of about \$38 million yearly by transferring or dismissing 1,700 weather service employees and eliminating the weather radio channel now used by about 5 million people, primarily boaters.

An agency spokesman said the report, prepared by a consulting firm, would not be adopted for as long as a year, but plans have been made to begin cutting back staff and to turn over some functions to private companies.

The study proposes cutting weather service stations around the country from 269 to 25 to 50.

Representative James H. Scheuer, Democrat of New York, who chairs a House of Representa-

tives subcommittee that deals with weather and related issues, expressed some concerns about the study, saying: "We are concerned that this study seems to have originated from a very strong ideological bias — the goal ... laid out was to show that the weather service could be cut in half."

One former high official of the agency said some parts of the report make sense, but he further asserted that some parts are totally flawed.

"Nobody really knows what you can really reduce the system down

to," said the former official, who asked to remain anonymous. "I can design a weather system based on eliminating all the weather stations but one, and I could provide weather forecasts from a single office. But the real question is not whether you can do it with one or 25 weather offices, but how well you can protect the public and industry doing it that way."

The report suggested that the weather service streamline itself by concentrating on a core mission to provide warnings of severe weather and general weather forecasts.

Presidential Panel Sees \$137 Billion in Savings

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

WASHINGTON — A presidential advisory group has offered a detailed blueprint showing how the U.S. government could save \$137 billion over the next three years, two-thirds of it in military spending.

The group, made up of 161 of the country's top business executives, suggested Thursday a major tightening of benefits for active and retired service personnel, the closing of several military bases, reorganization of the Pentagon at the top, more long-range planning and more contract competition in the acquisition of new weapons.

The government could also save significant amounts of money by selling future space shuttles to private companies, by improving tax and debt collections and by closer monitoring of travel by federal employees, according to the panel, known officially as the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control.

The head of the panel, J. Peter Grace, chairman of W.R. Grace & Co., a multinational conglomerate, said the blueprint was basically a study of federal management, not federal policy. "All we're saying is, 'Here are some ideas, a lot of good ideas,'" he said.

The study was one of a series on government savings that the Grace panel began issuing earlier this year. In the past, it has been criticized for being too business-oriented; Thursday's suggestions sparked more comments in that vein. But overall, initial reaction to the latest report was mixed.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger promised that the Pentagon would look at the military proposals "with care." But he said that at least \$76 billion of the \$92 billion that the panel asserted could be saved in military spending would require congressional action.

Other Defense Department officials said that for many years Congress has been reluctant to reorganize the Pentagon at the top, lest more power be concentrated there.

Unmarried Couples Living Together in U.S. Up Sharply

By John Wilke

WASHINGTON — The number of unmarried couples living together in the United States has tripled since 1970, according to the Census Bureau.

At the same time, the bureau said in a report Thursday that Americans are marrying later in life and divorcing more often, trends that have increased the number of children living with single parents by two-thirds in the last dozen years.

"One of the most striking shifts we saw was the trend toward later marriage," said James A. Wood, chief of marriage and family statistics at the bureau. "It appears that men and women are returning to the pattern of later marriages popular in the early decades of the century."

This gradual upward trend in age at first marriage is most striking among women, who are marrying later than at any time since 1890, when the bureau first began asking about marital status.

In 1890, the median age at first marriage was 26.1 years for men and 22 years for women. These numbers remained relatively stable for the next half-century, then began to drop dramatically after World War II. The trend hit bottom in 1956, when the average bride was 20 and her

husband 22.5. The age then began to climb to the current averages of 25.2 years for men and 22.5 years for women.

"We're almost back to where we were 90 years ago," Mr. Wood said, "but for very different reasons."

This trend, the report found, is accompanied by a narrowing gap between men and women in their ages at first marriage. It said, "These changes suggest that the marriage pattern for women is becoming more like that for men as women pursue higher education and participate in the labor force before marriage."

More than half of American women over 16 are now working or looking for work, Mr. Wood noted, compared with 20 percent in 1890.

The report said the number of unmarried couples living together increased from 523,000 a dozen years ago to 1,863,000 in March 1982, when the survey was taken.

Although the increase in unmarried couples is "phenomenal," the report also found an increase in married-couple households, from 44.7 million in 1970 to 49.6 million last year. "Thus," the study explained, "unmarried couples still represent less than 4 percent of all couples."

Mr. Wood added that the increase in the number of unmarried couples has slowed in the last two years.

The number of children in single-parent households

also grew rapidly between 1970 and 1982. The report said that more than 13.7 million children under 18 years of age lived with one parent last year, compared with 8.2 million in 1970.

This increase "is all the more striking in view of the 10 percent decline in the total number of all children under 18 that occurred during the 1970 to 1982 period," the report said.

In nine out of 10 of these single-parent households the mother is the custodial parent, and she is most often divorced, the study found.

But the report noted a four-fold increase in the number of children living with a mother who never married, rising from 527,000 in 1970 to 2.8 million last year. Children living with only their fathers still represented a small proportion of all children.

The report found that living arrangements of children varied significantly according to race.

Last year, about half of all black children under 18 lived with one parent while an additional 9 percent lived with someone other than a parent, such as a grandparent, aunt or foster parent. Forty-two percent of black children lived with both parents, the study found, compared with 81 percent of white children living with both parents.

J. Hoffman, 'Chicago 7' Judge, Dies

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Julius J. Hoffman, 87, the U.S. judge who presided over the conspiracy trial of the so-called Chicago Seven, which arose out of the opposition to the Vietnam War, died Friday.

Judge Hoffman, who retired last year, served almost 30 years on the federal bench. He tried hundreds of cases, but none attracted as much attention as the trial of the Chicago Seven, which lasted from September 1969 to February 1970.

He always defended his handling of the case, in which five of seven defendants, a group of war protesters and pacifists, were convicted of conspiracy to cross state lines to incite riots at the time of the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. The convictions were overturned on appeal.

The judge, who was subjected to a stream of abuse and shouting during the trial, handed out 36 sentences of contempt of court to the defendants and their lawyers afterward. "I just did what I perceived to be the right thing," he said last year.

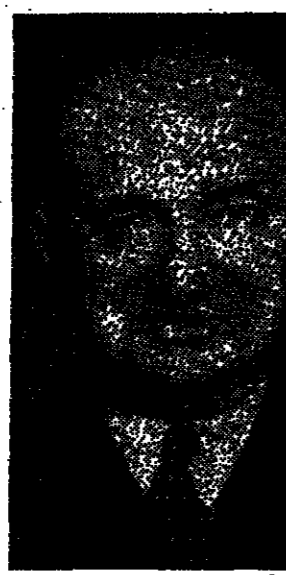
Among others he cited the defense attorney, William Kunstler, for contempt and had one defendant, Bobby Seale, bound and gagged during the trial. The contempt convictions were later dismissed.

Even years after the trial, Judge Hoffman still had harsh words for Mr. Kunstler and defendants Jerry G. Rubin, said Abbie Hoffman. "They made a mockery of the highest trial court," he said.

Mary Livingstone

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Mary Livingstone, 77, who was Jack Benny's wife as well as his partner in show business, died Thursday, apparently of a heart attack.

Miss Livingstone, whose real name was Sadie Marks, met Benny in 1926 while working as a stock-clerk at the May Co. department



Julius J. Hoffman

store in Los Angeles. The couple were married a year later in Benny's hometown of Waukegan, Illinois. Benny died at 80 in 1974.

Before they met, Miss Livingstone had no connection with show business. Miss Livingstone got her stage name when the script for one of Benny's radio programs called for a girl to play the role of a fan named Mary Livingstone. She was hired for the part and the name stuck. She retired from show business in the 1960s.

Other deaths:

Len B. Jordan, 84, Republican governor of Idaho from 1951 to 1955 and U.S. senator from 1962 to 1973, Thursday in Boise after suffering a stroke two days earlier.

Madison (Matty) Bell, 84, coach of the Southern Methodist University football team of the late 1940s on which Don Walker and Kyle Rote played, Thursday at home in Dallas.

Amnesty Unit Gets Award

STRASBOURG, France — The Council of Europe has awarded its human rights prize to the medical section of Amnesty International. It was announced Friday.

Anti-Bush Protest a Sign of Shift In West German Attitudes to U.S.

By William Drozdzak

WASHINGTON — In June 1963, when President John F. Kennedy was given an ecstatic ovation by German crowds for his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech, he remarked to an aide that any future American leader feeling discouraged need only be told to "go to Germany."

Two decades later, Vice President George Bush found the streets in the same allied country decidedly more hostile. Driving through Krefeld on ceremonies marking 300 years of German migration to America, the Bush motorcade was bombarded by rocks, bottles and paint-filled balloons tossed by hundreds of anti-U.S. protesters.

To be sure, many Germans of every political stripe were appalled by the mayhem. A few outraged Krefelders rushed up and spat on arrested protesters while they were handcuffed, then cheered loudly as they were carted away in police vans.

Yet, the striking contrast in the two visits 20 years apart speaks volumes of how West German attitudes, particularly among the young, have altered regarding the United States. More fundamentally, it shows how much West Germany has changed in a generation.

The Berliners who roared their approval of Kennedy's speech were profoundly shaped by their ordeal to survive as an island of freedom and prosperity 110 miles (176 kilometers) inside East Germany.

The favorable, almost adoring sentiments showered on the young U.S. president, reflected intense gratitude for rescue in the hour of need. In the years after the war, and a decade later during the Berlin blockade, U.S. food and relief aid provided a lifeline of support that many older Germans say they can never forget.

For the older German generation, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the CARE packages and the

Marshall Plan, followed by West Germany's incorporation into the Atlantic alliance, serve as crucial foundations that support a lasting affection for the United States.

Many Germans born after World War II hold no personal stake in such powerful impressions. Their era of political awakening witnessed Vietnam, Watergate, a succession of failed or weak U.S. presidencies, the demise of détente and the specter of nuclear war.

At the same time, they have grown up amid comfort and wealth radically different from the material hardships endured by their parents. A generation has reached maturity knowing only times of booming growth, plentiful consumer goods and educational subsidies that extend student life into the mid-thirties. It is no wonder that there is a generation gap in West Germany.

As the memory of the war recedes, the attitudes of modern, affluent young Germans have begun to take hold throughout much of the society.

The vaunted German work ethic

no longer seems true. The average work week in West Germany is about 32 hours, one of the lowest in Europe. Fifty percent of German workers crave leisure time more than better jobs or salaries.

In other ways, the West German social landscape is rapidly changing, even if its political nature with a divided nation has remained relatively stable.

If Kennedy came back today to give his speech in West Berlin, he would find a city largely populated by elderly pensioners, Turkish migrant workers and German youths who have fled there to escape the military draft.

In recent years, some of West Germany's most violent displays of anti-Americanism have occurred in Berlin. The flourishing community of alternative lifestyles there has spawned a hard-core group of protesters. The Kohl government charged that many of those who assaulted the Bush convoy came from West Berlin to disrupt the visit.

Among the vast majority of German youths who abhor violent tactics, there are still stubborn suspicions that U.S. policies lie behind many of the world's troubles.

At the Krefeld rally, where 15,000 gathered peacefully to demonstrate against new nuclear weapons, a smorgasbord of leaflets could be found exhorting U.S. policies toward Chile, South Africa, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Turkey.

The tendency among German youths to blame the United States for most problems is not uncommon, or even unwelcome. Indeed, it is cited as a vindication of U.S. power, influence and commitment to democracy — backhanded praise for the fact that Washington is more open and amenable to reform than Moscow.

Such ambivalence may be inevitable in a country struggling to find identity while separated by barbed wire and a concrete wall from the rest of the German nation.

House to Probe Changes Made in Official Printings

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has voted unanimously for an investigation into an alteration of official committee transcripts after it shrugged off a flurry of Republican complaints about the secrecy that will surround the inquiry.

The 409-0 vote Thursday was for an investigation that will be conducted by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which was given a Dec. 30 deadline. Republican members of Congress discovered recently that the printed transcripts of 1982 hearings on the performance of the Environmental Protection Agency and 1980 hearings on speculation in the silver market had been altered, often with the effect of making Republican members sound ludicrous.

Thursday's House action came amid Republican complaints about a double standard in the national press whereby the controversy over the 1980 Ronald Reagan campaign's mysterious acquisition of President Jimmy Carter's briefing papers makes the front pages day after day and the dispute over the doctored House transcripts is brushed aside.

Representative Judd Gregg, Republican of New Hampshire, waved a copy of Thursday's Washington Post to make the point. "He pointed to a front-page story on the Carter briefing papers and an editorial on the same subject, then contrasted them with a short article inside concerning the tampered transcripts."

"In the annals of yellow journalism, this paper gets a good solid lemon," Mr. Gregg protested.

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That Briefing Book

Who me? says President Reagan about the Carter campaign papers: I didn't see them. I didn't know about them, I didn't use them, and, besides, even if somebody used them, they couldn't have been much use.

Maybe. But somebody high in the Reagan camp, including a chief aide and the man who now runs the CIA, did see them. Somebody — the president's communications director, for one — did know about them. Somebody, including his budget director, used them, and even wisecracked about having them.

The president has asked the Justice Department to study the legal issues. Why is he so evasive, and so sanctimonious, about the ethical issues? Unless there is more here than meets the eye, they are issues that honorable people can disagree about. Given a chance to clarify them and do himself some good, the president has so far squandered it.

What was in the papers prepared for Mr. Carter, which the Reagan camp received before the 1980 Cleveland debate? The question is barely relevant. Speaker Tip O'Neill knows what he is talking about when he says, "Briefing book or no briefing book, our candidate was extremely unpopular in the last election."

To have seen such briefing books is to know boredom. They endlessly recapitulate positions a candidate has taken over and over again. In any case, Mr. Reagan's success in the debate did not derive from some technical virtuosity stemming from perused papers. When he exclaimed, "There you go again," his response had nothing to do with a briefing book. Nor did he need one to ask, in one of the best lines of his campaign, "Are you better off than you were four years ago?"

The issue is not the briefing book but how it got to the Reagan camp. Laurence Barrett, whose new book, "Gambling With History,"

started the flap, writes that it came from "a Reagan mole" in the Carter camp. Even if the law was not violated, the ethical questions are subtle and perplexing.

Imagine that you are managing a presidential campaign. Would you agree to plant saboteurs in your opponent's camp to lose schedules, disrupt meetings or issue false position papers? No? Well, if not saboteurs, at least spies, to report on inside goings-on? No? What if someone from the enemy camp came to you offering to set a stack of documents for, say \$5,000? Would you buy? What if the informer, spinning money, offered a flow of information, insisting that he or she was motivated by principle? Or what if the information were not continuous but a one-time gift?

It's easy to pronounce piously against any such conduct in the cool light of 1983. In the heat of a campaign, we would guess that many people would accept a voluntary informer. In any case, how to draw the lines is difficult and how a particular politician draws them is illuminating. The country is entitled to hear the views of its most prominent politician.

What does the president say? Aside from bucking the matter to the Justice Department, he offers useless piety. "I don't happen to believe politics should have a double standard. No, I think it should be above reproach. And there shouldn't be unethical things done in campaigns." But what is unethical?

If Mr. Reagan means more than piety, let him describe, and take responsibility for, what his campaign staff did. Let him say at last where he thinks that fits on the scale of political mischief. And then there's one other thing. If Ronald Reagan thinks politics should be above reproach, there's a decent way to make that clear. Apologize to Jimmy Carter.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New New South

In 1886, Henry Grady, proprietor of the Atlanta Constitution, proclaimed the emergence of a "New South." It was the first of a long string of similar proclamations, many of them deserved. The latest proclaimer of a New South is Bert Lance, who was President Jimmy Carter's first budget director and is now chairman of Georgia's Democratic Party.

Georgia seems likely to have one of America's earliest presidential primaries next year, so Mr. Lance has been addressing his current thoughts to candidates for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. His message to them is that you can't win without the South, and to win the South you must be a "mainstream" candidate who wears "conservative" stripes. You should be more interested in getting a Southern vice presidential running mate (if you are not Southern yourself). Mr. Lance advises, than in propitiating Yankee interest groups like labor, blacks, feminists and gays.

All well and good. The candidates are grown-ups and they can evaluate advice from Mr. Lance or anyone else. But we think it is worth noting exactly in what ways the South that he is touting is new.

Consider civil rights. The South now accepts national civil rights laws as much as the North does. Most Southerners in Congress supported extension of the Voting Rights Act. There is no need anymore for a Democrat (or Republican) to be especially "conservative"

on civil rights to gain the favor of the South. Similarly, on many economic issues liberal Democrats are no longer talking about income redistribution schemes. The programs they do support — food stamps, school lunches, aid to education — have widespread support in the South as well as in the North. The blue-collar vote in the South in national elections is more heavily Democratic now than in the North.

Where the South seems to differ is on non-economic issues, where tone is often as important as content. The tone of debate on foreign policy, for instance, remains unabashedly patriotic in the South. People in the North seem more ready to find fault with U.S. foreign policy. Southern voters are also more likely than Northerners to believe in traditional religious and moral codes.

Catholics became unconcerned about the presence of a Catholic on the ticket after the election of the first Catholic president in 1960.

Southerners, to judge from the votes given the Carter-Mondale ticket in 1980, have not cared much about the presence of a Southerner since the first Carter victory in 1976. The initial soundings of current presidential candidates suggest that few Southern voters feel a need to have a Southerner on the national ticket in 1984. It follows that voters in today's New South are different, all right, but not exactly in the ways Mr. Lance suggests.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

'Such a Ludicrous Fuss'

How can a single collection of infinitely predictable American position papers create such a ludicrous fuss? Part of the answer, of course, is Washington's continuing obsession with the glories of Watergate. But another part of the answer is more chilling. For all his easy amiability, and for all the panoply of reverence that attaches to the Chief, Ronald Reagan is still widely perceived as an actor or other people's scripts rather than a leader who thinks in his own right. To this day, every press conference is rehearsed beforehand with aides playing journalists. Mr. Reagan survived that [1980 television] debate because he was on autopilot throughout. Does it matter? Not much. Does it reassure? Not at all.

—The Guardian (London).

To anyone acquainted with the ways of the Washington press corps it is hard to suppress a wry smile at the whoop being raised over President Reagan's ethics in taking a peek at President Carter's briefing book. America's columnists, or some of them, flourish on political titillation. This is dutifully demonstrated in the name of "open" government. The Democrats are entitled to make a meal of it. That's politics. But when a Washington correspond-

ent comments, "Ronald Reagan walked into the biggest gamble of his life with loaded dice in his pocket," that's not politics. It's good old-fashioned sanctimonious humbug.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Italy 'Voted for Instability'

[Italians] voted for instability. There was an increase in the number who stayed away from the polls. Clearly the Italian people have a strong distrust in politics, and instability is nothing new in Italy. However, the Italian people seem to survive well their politics and governments and continue to live pleasant lives. This should make us all pause to think.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

The somewhat sluggish Italian election campaign has ended with a clear weakening of the Christian Democrats but without giving the Socialists the stimulus they had hoped for. There will be some tough bargaining before a government can be formed, and there seems considerable doubt whether the new makeup of Parliament will help to solve the deep economic crisis. Only in the long term does the relative strengthening of the center give some ground for hope of a gradual improvement.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Mitterrand Faces a Disoriented France

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — This year's key elections are completed in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Japan, leaving the West a breathing space of political stability until Americans vote in 1984. But French politics are in growing ferment.

No national elections are due in France until the National Assembly term expires in 1986. The seven-year mandate of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand runs until 1988. Still, the opposition is breathing hard, encouraged by conservative successes elsewhere and even more by highly favorable French opinion polls.

The feverish debate is somewhat misleading, as though somebody had forgotten to shake the thermometer down first. On the basis of local elections and opinion sampling, neo-Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac proclaims that the government has lost its "moral mandate." He has called for a referendum on economic policy. Others demand early legislative elections.

Opposition press attacks on the government have gone to the point of charging "Sovietization of justice" and "glorification of crime," extravaganzas that Premier Pierre Mauroy denounces as "outrageous caricatures."

But Mr. Mauroy contributed to the temperature in a long newspaper article pleading peevishly for "another kind of debate." He accused the opposition of "deliberately ignoring the rules of the republic" and "trying to push public opinion beyond the framework of law."

He stopped short of accusing opponents of stirring up a climate for a putsch, but said they were failing in respect for democracy. Thus, heavy words are being exchanged at a time when the country is in serious economic trouble and people are nervous and disgruntled.

Doctors, students, subway workers, farmers, shopkeepers, prison guards have taken their turn

at strikes and boisterous demonstrations. The press, especially the pro-Socialist press, has been badly squeezed by a drop in advertising due to the recession. Some leftist papers may not survive, which bothers the government. Bankruptcies are frequent. Unemployment still mounts, although not as rapidly as before, and welfare funds are running out.

The government has reversed its misguided policy of deflation. Now it has had to tell people that austerity, launched this spring ostensibly through the end of the year, will have to continue with a maximum growth of 1 percent in 1984.

Tensions between the majority Socialists and their Communist coalition junior partners are mounting. This is one area where Mr. Mitterrand's shrewd calculations have been successful. His anti-Soviet, pro-allied defense policy has caught the Communists in a bind. They don't like the austerity policy either, but they have to choose between pulling their punches or quitting the government, which would mean losing a lot of middle-level as well as cabinet posts.

If they do turn on Mr. Mitterrand, bringing the unions they dominate out on strike and filling the streets with demonstrations, they risk more visible failure. Some of their rank-and-file is itching for a good confrontation, but the leadership is cautious. The result could well be a resurgence of support for the president, as happened after the leftist upheaval in 1968, and another sharp drop in the Communist vote.

Some think it would be in Mr. Mitterrand's interest to encourage such a break. He is not likely to move. He is a clever man, but a tightrope walker rather than a charger by

temperament. People are beginning to ask if he is weak. He seems more concerned with holding together fractious elements in his Socialist Party, some of which might split off if the Communists are provoked, than with demonstrating his firmness of decision to the public.

This is probably a mistake, because there is a good deal of evidence that the country would grit its teeth and buckle down to lean years that most recognize as inevitable, if only there were a clearer sense of where the president is leading.

No mistakes have been admitted. So far the line is that the government will revert to the socializing, inflationary policies it started with after the current, unpleasant interruption.

That does not inspire confidence. To take advantage, Mr. Chirac, who is mayor of Paris as well as a sure presidential candidate, is trying to use next year's elections to the ineffectual European Parliament as a bellwether of the government's doom. He is suddenly enthusiastic about a "European momentum," an abrupt about-face from his previous fierce attacks on European elections as a road to "decadence and resignation."

The energetic mayor is far more sensitive to tactics than to strategy. With so much gloom in the air, he, too, is bringing people into the streets, but to dance to bands set up in the squares under banners reading "From the Mayanality of Paris." All this is reinforcing natural French cynicism. France is now the queasy, disoriented country of the West.

Mr. Mitterrand has the good fortune of a constitution that assures several more years before a real test, and the beginning of recovery elsewhere that will help France. Prospects of catastrophe are wild. But luck won't be enough to perk up his country.

The New York Times.

Chile: Why Keep Supporting Pinochet?

By Steven S. Volk

WASHINGTON — Chile, silent as the grave for 10 years, is alive again with the sounds of marching feet, angry chants and the cacophony of clanging pots and pans.

On several occasions in the last two months, hundreds of thousands of Chileans filled the streets of Santiago and other cities, demanding a return to democracy after a decade of bitter rule by General Augusto Pinochet. As recession has slipped into depression, General Pinochet has found himself short of both supporters and excuses. The economic crisis has become a full-blown political rebellion that shows no sign of abating.

Ten years of monetarist economic policies and the reintroduction of "free market" rules have produced an economic debacle. In the past year the gross national product declined by 14 percent. Industrial production in many manufacturing branches stands at 50 to 60 percent of the 1969 level. The country is saddled with the highest per capita rate of indebtedness in the world — \$18 billion for a population of 11 million.

Unemployment hovers at around 20 percent, but real unemployment is closer to 30 percent when one includes those in the minimal employment program, which pays \$70 a month for make-work jobs.

A decision to emphasize exports over production for domestic markets has savaged Chilean agriculture. Production of wheat declined from some 1.3 million tons per year to 690,000 tons in 1981, and it may not exceed 350,000 tons this year. Similar declines are expected in beans, potatoes and other staples.

The shortfall in production is not made up by imports. There is no adequate social safety net. Those who do work now earn on average some 20 percent less than they did in 1970.

It is not difficult, then, to imagine the sizable opposition to General Pinochet among workers and the poor. Nor is it surprising that the labor movement, headed by a coalition of five labor groups, has spearheaded the recent protests.

But General Pinochet's policies have been no better for much of the private sector. The drastic lowering of tariff barriers and other measures designed to open the economy to the discipline of the world marketplace have swept away many producers. In 1982 the country's largest textile producer declared bankruptcy, as did many small firms and several of the largest industrial concerns.

Those Chileans who feared that President Salvador Allende Gossens would destroy the economy must now be struck by the irony of what free-market forces have wrought.

General Pinochet has tried to shift the blame onto the economic crisis away from his government. He criticizes Chile's political parties and asserts that the economic problems are

"international in character" — that they are "guided and directed by Russia." Both charges are ridiculous.

Political parties have been banned since the military coup that overthrew Mr. Allende in 1973. In the last decade no one has held office by virtue of an election. Meanwhile, General Pinochet has threatened to rule as president until 1989, if not longer.

Accusing the labor movement is equally baseless. The unions' freedom to organize and press grievances has been curtailed severely since 1973, and union leaders have been murdered by rightist death squads. Yet the unions have recently begun to make their voices heard again.

General Pinochet has only one person to blame for the growing opposition movement. The people taking to the streets are protesting after a dec-

ade of misrule that has made it hard, if not impossible, for them to work, feed and house their families and educate their children.

Since 1973 there have been thousands of deaths, tens of thousands of arrests, hundreds of thousands of political and economic exiles.

In recent months the Reagan administration has supported nearly \$200 million in loans to Chile to shore up the faltering regime. Now the administration must decide whether to support the general to the bitter end or let him suffer the consequences of his policies. Ten years ago, Washington helped create the Pinochet regime. Perhaps it is not too late to make the best of that disastrous policy by withdrawing support.

The writer is research director at the North American Congress on Latin America. He contributed this column to The New York Times.



Uruguay: The Embassy Fell Silent

By Lucy Komisar

LOS ANGELES — Much international attention has been focused on the Argentine army's responsibility for the "disappearances" of more than 20,000 of that regime's opponents in the 1970s. But just across the Rio Plata is an Argentina in miniature whose military is just as brutal, whose critics have been imprisoned or made to "disappear," and whose 3 million people have lived under dictatorship for 10 years.

Now Uruguay, too, is theoretically in the process of a "transition to democracy" announced by a military that lacks the capacity to deal with the country's economic crisis.

Also like Argentina, there are signs that much of this so-called transition may be cosmetic — that the Uruguayan military, which took power by coup in June 1973, will keep a veto over matters of "national security." This can mean anything from school curricula to labor disputes.

One negative signal is the continuing repression of the press. In the 24 years since the transition was announced the government has ordered more than 35 punitive actions against the media, including temporary closings and permanent shutdowns of newspapers and magazines and detention of journalists and editors.

It was that situation that brought three North American journalists and me to Montevideo in April. We represented PEN American Center, the Committee to Protect Journalists and the Canadian Center for Investigative Journalism.

We found an Orwellian nightmare of military dictatorship. With totalitarian efficiency, the country's citizens had been classified as A, B or C, depending on whether

they enthusiastically backed the regime, failed to demonstrate support for it or opposed it. The Bs and Cs suffered economic reprisals.

The press is forbidden to refer to the regime as a dictatorship or to say there was ever a coup. It may not attack the "morale" of the military, print information that "threatens order," provoke "contempt for the nation" or its authorities, or mention the existence of nearly 1,000 political prisoners, more than 100 "disappeared" persons and 15,000 people whose names the government has "prescribed" from political life.

We learned that, despite the proclaimed transition to democracy, newspapers were not allowed to discuss the most basic matters of public policy and community interest.

La Democracia, the weekly of the Blanco Party, was closed for eight weeks last year for an editorial calling for the resignation of the minister of the economy, an article by a pro-

scribed party leader opposing sale of land to foreigners, and a summary of the party's economic programs. "Every week we throw one or two articles into the basket," an editor told us.

"The other day we had an article critical of the rigidity of education here. We were afraid that it would cost the job of the writer, a professor, or that they would close us."

Reporters and editors who criticize the government live in constant fear of going to jail. At least 15 journalists are in prison, some since the early 1970s. Torturing of prisoners is a routine part of interrogation, according to Amnesty International. Many others have been detained, some more than a dozen times. Reporters are "not the same after interrogation," a journalist told us.

We were told that during the Carter administration the United States Embassy spoke out against rights violations in Uruguay and helped victims of repression. Since President Reagan took office, the embassy has fallen silent.

The writer, a member of the PEN executive board, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

The Show Is Better In Canada

By Stanley Meisler

OTTAWA — In their polite, self-deprecating way, many Canadians are convinced that their political nominating conventions are only a pale imitation of the rip-roaring, high-powered, dramatic conventions in the United States. "These don't compare to your conventions down there," a woman delegate said in the din of the recent Progressive Conservative Party convention that named Brian Mulroney of Quebec as the party's choice for prime minister.

The Canadian convention — with all its noise and euphoria — does resemble the American convention. After all, the Liberal Party was trying to emulate the success of American conventions when it held Canada's first leadership convention in 1919.

But Canadians are dead wrong when they look on their version as a poor cousin. It has excitement and poignancy that have long since disappeared from their U.S. counterparts.

Mr. Mulroney, in second place for three ballots, finally won the party leadership on the fourth. An American convention has not needed more than one ballot for a presidential nomination since the Democrats nominated Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

The Canadians, who have no primary system and no voters bound by law to use secret ballots. Delegates can walk around sporting the badge of one candidate while voting for another. A delegate need not fear the wrath of a political boss, who will never know what happened in the voting booth. There are no sure votes.

The tension is heightened because the candidates, unlike American candidates, are seated on the convention floor while the voting is going on and when the results are announced. The candidate who has only an educated guess, cannot hide his disappointment if the total falls below his hope.

Before the results of the first ballot were announced, former Prime Minister Joe Clark tried to work out his nervousness by tapping some papers against a seat and singing with strained enthusiasm as the band played "Roll Out the Barrel." When he heard his total on the first ballot — 1,091 votes — he laughed, clapped and hugged his wife. Although short of the majority, it was about as much as he had expected. But then he heard the vote for Brian Mulroney — 874 votes, much too close for comfort. Mr. Clark screwed up his face in disappointment, and said nothing.

Only Mr. Clark and Mr. Mulroney were left on the fourth ballot. Mr. Clark would win if he could attract about half the votes from the last candidate who was eliminated, John Crosbie of Newfoundland. That was unlikely but still possible.

Since the votes were announced in alphabetical order, Mr. Clark would have his total first. He listened with one hand on his knee and the other on his chin as the chair announced that he had 1,325 votes. "That's it," he said. He looked toward his mother, then his wife. He had the trace of a sick smile, then the open-mouthed look of someone who had just had the air kicked out of him.

After each announcement of the results, the candidates had only half an hour to maneuver before the voting for the next round began in booths off the floor. The limited time forced some politicians to try their dealing in full view of the delegates and television cameras.

After the second ballot, Newfoundland's Premier Brian Peckford rushed to Mr. Clark to try to persuade him to withdraw in favor of third-place Crosbie and thus prevent the election of second-place Mulroney. "We're going up right now," Mr. Peckford told Mr. Clark, "and you're not." But Mr. Clark refused.

When a candidate does withdraw in favor of another there is added drama. Unlike American delegates, Canadians are not seated by geographical area. A different section of the hall is reserved for each candidate, and his supporters tend to cluster around him. Candidates who withdraw or are eliminated walk across the floor with their followers and enter the section of the candidate who has won their support.

This has the look of a party game, for until the withdrawal candidate stops it is not clear where he is going.

Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JULY 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: 'Revolution' in Mexico

EAGLE PASS, Texas — A prominent member of the Junta which is responsible for the Mexican outbreak has long been an exile, but retains the confidence of his radical countrymen and is fully informed of what they are doing. After extracting a promise that his name would not be used, he said, "It's the beginning of the revolution. It was not 'slated,' as you call it, but it comes from the condition of the people. We do not regard Mexico as a Republic. The people are kept under foot politically, the public school system is deficient, there is no freedom of the press and no chance for the poor man. The land is divided into vast estates, and this yoke upon the people cannot be lifted except by the sword."

1933: Valet Defends Maupassant

PARIS — The popular theory that Guy de Maupassant was insane when he wrote his novel "The Horla," has been exploded in an interview with his valet, Francois, by the "Paris Soir." Francois, 78, said that Maupassant was perfectly lucid at the time he wrote the book in August 1887. The idea for the novel was inspired by a conversation he had with a friend who told him of a man who felt himself going insane, the valet recalled. Maupassant said the idea was strange and would intrigue the reader. It was not until 1891, four years after the writing of "Horla," that Maupassant began to feel insanity creeping over him. His novel can therefore be considered as an intuition rather than a recording of experience.

Advice to the Class: Go Straight to the Beach

By Jimmy Breslin

NEW YORK — In 1972, Raymond Loewy, the designer, watched a computer put out a long list of words that were supposed to be distinctive to the eye. Mr. Loewy was being paid handsomely to develop a new name for Esso Oil. Among the names put out by the computer was one with two Xs: Exxon. Mr. Loewy advised Esso to use it. They began changing the names on gas stations, while Mr. Loewy signed his name old name on a check for around \$50,000.

Late last year people from New York Telephone Co. sat around and worked on a new name. As part of an antitrust consent agreement the phone companies of New York and New England are being placed into one regional company. At the meeting a couple of the names offered were NYNEX and NYNET.

Somebody decided to pay \$100,000 to a consulting company, Lippincott & Margulies, which in the past had produced Amtrak and Chembank. For this name Lippincott & Margulies followed the Loewy formula. They hit the X key. This turned the phone company name into NYNEX. The phone company was delighted.

Next January there will be shutoff notices mailed out from a company called NYNEX. For two Xs in 1973 Loewy received at least \$250,000. For writing one X in 1983 Lippincott & Margulies got \$100,000.

For most of my life I've used the X key to knock out a word I don't want. Back when I first started on newspapers, some expert told me to cross out words by using the X key. I must use it a minimum of 300 times while writing a column.

And while I am X-ing away, there are people out there who just go up, tap on the X key, twice, for \$250,000. One tap, one X, for \$100,000.

Thus far I have typed out a couple of hundred words, and nobody has handed me \$100,000. And I am going to keep going because, if I don't, eventually the phone company people will make my home telephone lose its hearing.

Which may explain why, while making my demand appearances at graduations involving family, I have been annoyed by the lines of graduates walking up for diplomas in anticipation of first jobs where some brilliant intellect will teach them something they will follow for the rest of their lives. Use the X key to cover up words.

"There are no jobs out there," a nephew said at a graduation ceremony the other day. "What's that supposed to mean?" I said. "I don't know where I should start looking," he said. "Haven't made up my mind what I want to do."

"What you want to do is not to go to work," I said. "I wouldn't take a job at your age if they put a gun to my head. Go to the beach and forget about it. You're not missing a thing. The worst thing I ever did was to start work young."

As my father had gone out for a pack of cigarettes when I was 7, and was not seen again, I had just a few years to go to school in Queens, at age 16, I remember working on that first day for several hours and then, thinking it was almost lunchtime, looking out at the clock

and finding I had been there exactly 45 minutes.

In my second job I worked from 9 p.m. until 5 a.m. at a place called the Long Island Press, which since has folded. The memory, however, survives: Working for no money, learning almost nothing that you couldn't learn in an hour, sitting in an office and reading basketball box scores while out the window the lights of the Terrace Tavern blazed in the night.

I used to work rapidly in hopes that I could finish before 4 a.m., closing time, and, once inside, order a half dozen beers at once so that I could have something on the bar to keep me in there past closing time. But almost every night there would be some job to do that required no brains or effort, simply time, and I would happen to look up and the Terrace Tavern would be dark. Another night of a young life was gone.

Why, then, should somebody coming out of a school today, fresh and able to last through the nights, start giving his life away to work, which you can do for your whole life?

Among new economic theories should be the notion that the young should try anything — break your parents, collect Social Security now rather than at the end — rather than start out on these dreary first jobs. All that a first job usually teaches a person is how casually the days of a life are lost. Besides, any game where they earn \$100,000 by tapping the X key once is just another exercise in rolling dice. So why worry about it until there is no other way out?

The writer is a syndicated columnist.

LETTERS

Mandated Palestine

Regarding "Begin on West Bank Settlements" (HTT, June 18):

In international law the West Bank (Judea and Samaria) is designated "unallocated territory." This means that the provisions of the Palestine mandate still apply, and these encourage settlement by Jews.

This is the legal situation, but clearly it requires the goodwill of both Israel and Jordan, the successor states to the Palestine mandate, to negotiate on the ultimate status of this area so that a just and lasting peace can be achieved.

L. LICHTER, London.

Eugene Rostow has shown that the only basis for a definition of Palestine in international law is the 1922 League of Nations mandate (Yale Studies in World Public Order, Vol. 5, 1979). The boundaries of the mandate engulfed what is today Israel, Jordan, Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Britain, the mandatory power, obtained postponement of certain provisions of the mandate, but nowhere was it suggested that the area east of the Jordan River, covering 77 percent

The Show
Is Better
In Canada

Time Lag Forces Experts to Reset Clocks

Astronomers Add a 'Leap Second' Because the Earth Is Slowing Down

By Ken Ringle

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The world, like many of us, isn't quite as fast as it used to be, so astronomers Thursday night declared a brief time-out.

It only lasted a second, but about 40 people in the Naval Service Division of the U.S. Naval Observatory in Washington planned the operation carefully.

In the world of navigation, where time is distance, these things matter. If your watch is fast, your missiles fall on the wrong people, among other difficulties.

It's all very well to say, as Webster says, that a day is long low it takes the world to spin once around. But what if that spin takes longer one day than it does another? Besides, who times the time?

Enter the atomic clock, a suitcase-sized, 170-pound (77-kilogram) box that looks like James Bond's stereo. The observatory has

about 30 of them, stowed around the grounds in various vaults.

While 60 telescopes and observatories around the world and two dozen satellites monitor the Earth's rotation to calibrate universal astronomical time, which used to be good enough for everybody, atomic clocks calculate atomic time, which ignores the world, sun and moon altogether.

The standard interval of atomic time is the "international second," defined in 1967 by the 13th General Conference of Weights and Measures as the resonant frequency of the cesium atom.

Atomic clocks operate by cooking atoms of cesium, a viscous metal like mercury, until they emit the correct number of electrons. By keeping those electrons coming and counting the oscillations of the microwave necessary to do so, the atomic clock can tell when a second has passed.

By the laws of physics, cesium gives off electrons best when fed an

electromagnetic frequency of 9,192,631,770 cycles a second.

Atomic time is so uniform it varies less than one billionth of an atomic second a day, but it tends to get ahead of astronomical time over the long haul, which confuses things almost as much as daylight saving time.

By international agreement, scientists have decreed the two time systems can never be more than eight-tenths of a second apart.

"Leap seconds" are added when necessary to bring the atomic clock in line with real time.

Astronomers prefer to add them either at the year's end or the half-year mark. Leap seconds have been added for the past two years on June 30.

On Thursday night, the world was running three-tenths of a second behind the atomic clock. The second was officially inserted at the end of the final minute of June 30 at the Greenwich Observatory in England, home of Greenwich Mean Time where all longitude begins.

After insertion of the leap second, atomic time was eight-tenths of a second ahead of the world, but that is expected to correct itself

slowly during the coming months as the Earth winds down.

Exactly why the Earth is running down is as complicated as the atomic clock.

So sluggish has the Earth become over the years that our days are probably four hours longer than those experienced by, say, a stegosaurus.

The slowdown, according to Alice Babcock, an astronomer, is the inevitable and mathematically predictable result of tidal friction, the gentle pull of the moon's gravity over the millennia.

Other variations, some fast, some slow, come from relatively predictable seasonal conditions — heating and cooling of land surfaces and winds on the mountain ranges.

But that leaves a third set of variables over which astronomers and geophysicists puzzle — fluctuations in the rate of the Earth's spin that cannot be explained.

Some hypothesize they come from volcanic upheavals within the Earth's molten core — shifts in mass that accelerate or retard the planet's rotation on its axis.

When they will necessitate another leap second, no one can say.

Washington to Oppose All Loans to Nicaragua

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will oppose any loan to Nicaragua by the World Bank or Inter-American Development Bank until the Sandinista government makes major changes in its domestic economic policies, according to the Treasury official responsible for U.S. votes in the banks.

James Conrow, director of the Treasury's Office of Multilateral Affairs, said the United States would vote against such loans unless the left Nicaraguan government takes steps to "revitalize the private sector" and "improve the efficiency of the public sector."

Without such measures, he said, money borrowed from the two international lending institutions would risk being wasted.

The United States on Wednesday voted a proposal before the Inter-American Development Bank to grant Nicaragua \$2.5 million to complete a road-building project.

All of the bank's other 42 members voted in favor of the loan, and some members expressed concern the United States was "politicizing" decisions that are supposed to be made on economic criteria under the bank's charter, according to sources familiar with the deliberations.

In April, the Reagan administration

ordered a sharp cut in U.S. imports of sugar from the country and redistributed the purchases to three countries with which Washington is friendly in Central America: El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

The United States previously has voted against loans to Nicaragua from the two multilateral banks, but officials had not stated a policy applying to future Nicaraguan loan applications.

Mr. Conrow called on Nicaragua to curb government subsidies of agricultural prices and allow market forces to play a larger role in the economy.

Despite the U.S. charge that its economy is weak, Nicaragua was, until last month, one of the few countries in Latin America to avoid falling behind in repaying loans from foreign commercial banks.

In June, Managua failed to make a debt payment of \$45 million, according to its central bank president. By contrast, Brazil is estimated to be \$1 billion in arrears.

The Sandinistas, after coming to power in 1979, nationalized the banking sector and holdings of Nicaragua's deposed dictator, Anastasio Somoza. The public sector amounts to only 40 percent of the economy, however, according to Managua government figures.

Most in U.S. Don't Know Policy Of Reagan in Central America

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite months of controversy over Central America in Washington, most of the American public does not know which side the administration supports in either El Salvador or Nicaragua, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

Only 25 percent know that the administration supports the government in El Salvador, only 12 percent know that it sides with the rebels in Nicaragua, and only 8 percent know both alignments, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

Among the public, informed and uninformed, no current or likely proposed U.S. policy, from negotiations to sending American troops, commands majority support.

But the poll shows that 32 percent of the public said it would support sending U.S. combat forces if that were necessary to avert a Communist takeover in El Salvador. But 57 percent said they would not.

Twenty-three percent said they supported efforts to overthrow the government in Nicaragua, but 55 percent said they did not, and 23 percent had no opinion.

Generally, the 8 percent who knew which side the administration supports were more hostile to U.S. involvement than the rest of the public. They were also more supportive of negotiations in El Salvador, even if the talks were to bring Communists into the government.

Commenting on the findings of the June 20-26 poll of 1,365 voting age Americans, a Yale expert in public opinion said the attitudes were in marked contrast to public opinion on foreign affairs before the Vietnam War.

Edward R. Tufte, professor of political science and statistics, said the poll showed "uninformed skepticism and informed hostility" to the administration's policies. In earlier days, he said, presidents usually could count on "uninformed loyalty" on foreign affairs.



MALAWI VOTING — Voters in Blantyre, Malawi, cast ballots in their second general election since 1964. Turnout was heavy in what diplomats see as a test of the popularity of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda's Malawi Congress Party. Results, which must be submitted to Mr. Banda, are not expected until July 10.

Honduras Sends More Soldiers To Tense Border With Nicaragua

Reuters

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — More Honduran combat troops have been moved to the tense border with Nicaragua and supplies have been airlifted to villages isolated by border fighting, the armed forces said Friday.

An armed forces communiqué said 1,500 Honduran troops had been sent into the region this week, "to protect Honduran residents faced with threatening actions by Nicaraguan soldiers."

They will reinforce a small artillery unit and an army patrol company permanently stationed there. Nicaragua is believed to have about 4,000 regular army and reserve troops on its side of the border.

A spokesman said the Honduran troops were being deployed between the villages of Las Trojes and Cifuentes and that helicopters were dropping food to civilians isolated in the area.

Honduras has been sliding toward open war with Nicaragua since several thousand rightist Nicaraguan exiles invaded Nicaragua

from bases on the Honduran side of the border last February.

The spokesman said an engineer battalion had begun building a new road linking Las Trojes and Cifuentes. The old road, running parallel to the border, has come under repeated mortar and machine-gun fire in recent weeks.

Two American journalists, Dial Torgerson of the Los Angeles Times and Richard Cross, a freelance photographer, were killed by a land mine on the road last week, according to the Honduran military authorities.

There has been a flurry of diplomatic efforts to defuse the tension between the two countries, including a series of meetings by the foreign ministers of the so-called Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

Nonindustrialized countries

suffering from sinking prices of their export commodities, for which they want to see trade barriers lifted.

The spokesman said that much drafting and negotiating would be necessary before the last plenary meeting could convene.

The conference appeared ready to produce resolutions that contain no major initiatives, a development which is certain to be viewed as a big disappointment by the Third World.

A dozen resolutions are expected to pass the plenary meeting, but these, including one on aid to Lebanon and another on aid to Yemen and other countries, were regarded as side issues.

Third World countries are expected to obtain loans and other assistance of \$130 billion by 1985, but efforts to commit the West to give more have failed.

Nonindustrialized countries

have asked for billions of dollars in development aid, but the United States and other industrialized countries have made clear that no substantial new financial assistance can be expected.

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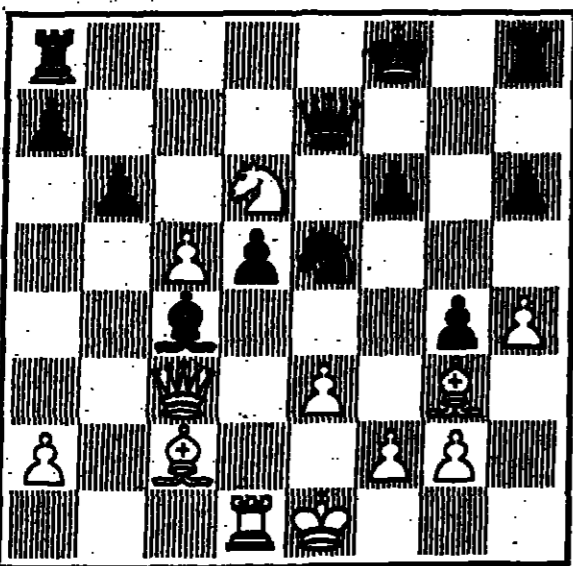
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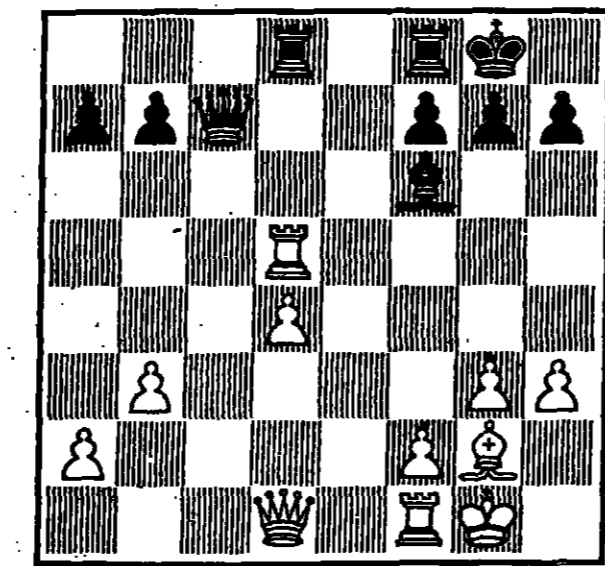
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Josef Albers: 'Second Home'

By David Galloway
International Herald Tribune

BOTTROP, West Germany — On June 25, George Bush and Helmut Kohl were among the guests who watched Disneyland figures parading the streets of Krefeld, together with angry anti-nuclear demonstrators who saw an opportunity to express their concern by attacking Bush's car. More demonstrations and more subtle ironies awaited them later in the day, when the U.S. vice president and the West German chancellor heli-ported to the opening of the Josef Albers Museum in Bottrop.

It is 50 years since the Nazis denounced the Bauhaus as a "Bolshevik hauberk," and Josef Albers fled to the United States with his Jewish wife, Anni. It was her decision to present the city of his birth with 90 paintings and 250 graphic works that document the full span

of the artist's achievement. "In a world where millions are homeless," she remarked, "Josef has now found two homes."

The setting for this symbolic repatriation seems, at first glance, oddly inconsistent with the philosophy of the celebrated aesthetician and color theorist who influenced a generation of American artists. Bottrop is one of the intermingled gray, raw-knuckled towns strung through the Ruhr, but its working-class heritage was one that the artist carried over into his own experiments. The family into which he was born in 1888 had been artists for generations — principally carpenters, blacksmiths or housepainters. He inherited their respect for industriousness, for solid craftsmanship, and his own earliest works, chiefly expressionistic woodcuts, were sympathetic observations of the industrial landscape.

After studies in Munich and Ber-

lin and apprentice years as a schoolteacher, Albers joined the newly formed Bauhaus in 1920 as director of the glass workshop. He also designed wallpaper and furniture, including the first bent laminated chair intended for mass production, and offered the introductory course required of all entering students. It was the exile's reputation as an educator that won him a position at the experimental Black Mountain College in North Carolina, where he remained from 1933 until 1949, earning a reputation as "the greatest disciplinarian in America." A decade as chairman of Yale's Department of Design would follow, and only after his retirement from academic life did Albers win serious attention as a painter.

Today his reputation rests primarily on the series of paintings entitled "Homage to the Square," begun in 1949. As in a Bach fugue, these nests of colored squares state and restate the same themes and variations without exhausting their vitality. Despite the austere, reductionist structure, they are sensuous works whose intricate tonal relationships shift with the slightest alteration of the light in which they are viewed. Their formal implications were stated in "The Interaction of Color," which Albers published in 1961 and which has since been translated into eight languages.

In 1965, the Museum of Modern Art in New York included Albers in an exhibition entitled "The Responsive Eye." The retinal flickers produced by his canvases suggested links to the floating squares of Mark Rothko, as well as to the Pop-oriented works of Robert Rauschenberg. There were obvious parallels to such hard-edged abstractionists as Ellsworth Kelly, Barnett Newman and Ad Reinhardt. Albers became the honorary godfather of the Op Art vogue. That so many contrary movements could claim him suggests the seminal nature of his own experiments, though even as a painter he remained the pedagogue. Rejecting all excess of individual self-expression, he clung to the belief that art's role lay in "the training of consciousness."

That stringent philosophy brought him into unavoidable conflict with his most brilliant and idiosyncratic student, Robert Rauschenberg. "I was Albers's dunce," Rauschenberg recalls, "and I represented everything he hated most." But the student still gratefully remembers the discipline and the techniques of self-criticism he learned at Black Mountain. For such prominent Albers protégés as



Color theorist Albers.

Max Bill, Richard Anuskiewicz and Eva Hesse, and for the thousands of less celebrated students who passed through his classrooms, a motto evolved to express the master's real influence: "He taught us to see, and he taught us to live."

In the years following his retirement from the academic world, Josef Albers collected 14 honorary doctorates, and the Metropolitan Museum honored him in 1971 with its first retrospective offered to a living artist. The following year, the city of Bottrop celebrated its most famous son though an elegantly functionalist museum building christened Das Quadrat (The Square), to which the artist donated six paintings. Following his death in 1976, plans were launched for a separate museum to house a collection of his works and to serve as a European center for the study of his theories.

The Albers Museum, like the Quadrat, is constructed in the steel, concrete and aluminum that are idiomatic to the Ruhr district. Linked by a graceful glass-enclosed bridge, the two buildings frankly proclaim a Bauhaus heritage, but their rigid geometries are softened by the birch forest in which they are sited. The museum consists of an airy series of galleries that thematically explore spatial abstractions, and in which the canvases assume a suspended, meditative quality that complements the artist's intentions. This belated homecoming enriches Germany's cultural landscape, but the dedication ceremonies were not only marred by political protests. They were also, and inevitably, shadowed by the memory of totalitarian horrors which many of Josef and Anni Albers' contemporaries did not survive.

Price Contrasts Mark Monte Carlo Sale

By Sourin Melikian

MONTE CARLO — Despite the impression of growing prosperity created by the series of record prices paid for a wide range of works of art, the market is not nearly as healthy as professionals would like it to be.

Extraordinary contrasts in prices may be observed within the same category, often in the same sale.

THE ART MARKET

This could be verified on a spectacular scale at Sotheby's auction of Old Master paintings conducted at Monte Carlo on Sunday. True, the French Riviera may not be the ideal place to sell 17th- and 18th-century French and Italian pictures of a high order and Sunday at 11 A.M. is clearly not the best of times. However, this should affect second- and third-rate works rather than major pieces. These, art market professionals keep arguing, are in such short supply that they will climb to the top anywhere, regardless of circumstances. The Sunday sale has hardly proved their point.

The first important painting was a preliminary study in oil by Titian for a composition executed by him on a ceiling in the Palazzo Pisani-Moretta in Venice. The model, as art historians call such a study, actually shows some substantial differences with the finished work, making it more interesting. Known since the turn of the century, the study has been illustrated both by Antonio Morassi in his complete catalog of Titian's paintings, published in 1962, and by Guido Biondini in "Opera Completa di Giambattista Tiepolo," in 1968. That went reasonably well, thanks to the two leading London firms, Agnew's and Colnaghi's, who fought for it. Agnew's eventually won the battle at 1,776,000 francs — a fair price.

The next excellent lot was a pair of exquisite views in gouache by Marco Ricci, one of a farmhouse in a courtyard and the other showing gardeners and masons bustling inside an enclosure dominated by two Roman statues on their pedestals. Extremely well preserved, they owed their immense charm to the freshness of the colors. Yet I failed to spot any bidder other than Agnew's representative, who bought them against the reserve at 133,200 francs.

The contrast could not have been greater with the hackneyed view of the Piazzetta San Marco in Venice that followed five minutes later. The cataloger, Eric Turquin, had tentatively attributed it to Giambattista Cimaroli, citing W.G. Constable and J.G. Links as connecting two other versions of the composition. In the monograph on Antonio Canaletto, Canaletto is supposed to have "conceived" the composition which, the authors suggest on the basis of an attribution first made in 1761, was then done by Cimaroli.



Gainsborough's portrait of his wife: An ambiguous case.

Whatever the case, 349,600 francs seems far too generous a price for an oversized picture-postcard of the kind cherished by the English aristocrats on their Grand Tour.

Another 10 minutes elapsed before the best lot in the Old Master section came up. This was the portrait of the Comtesse de Ruppelmonds painted by Nicolas de Largillière around 1707. It is one of the French master's most accomplished pieces, and could even be argued to be his masterpiece. The countess, shown standing three-quarters against a landscape background, is watched by a young Agnès, a French groom whose handling is equally brilliant. The piece was exhibited in Paris in 1928 with its pendant representing the Comte de Ruppelmonds — which unfortunately comes nowhere near the first one in quality.

The two portraits, consigned for sale to Sotheby's by the Comte de Dreux-Brézé, had never been seen in the market since they were first painted. The portrait of the countess was offered first and conditionally knocked down at 370,000 francs; the count followed at 310,000. The two portraits were then put up again for sale together, in keeping with a French auctioneering procedure known as *vente sur enchère provisoire*. The aggregate price for the pair finally reached 621,000 francs, paid by the English dealer Eliza Bohn on behalf of a collector. I would regard this as one of the best bargains in 18th-century paintings of the French school in a long time.

Another bargain should be mentioned but it is of somewhat different order — it would appear that

Sotheby's did not get it quite right. This concerns a masterly portrait of King Louis XV with his mistress the Duchesse de Châteauroux. Sotheby's expert, having noted that it was traditionally considered to be by Nattier, rightly dismissed the attribution and changed it to Jean-Baptiste Chaperonier, a second-rank artist. The accomplished composition and brushwork suggest the hand of a great master. Its period giltwood frame alone — a masterpiece in its own right — leaves little doubt as to the importance originally attached to the work. The pleased look with which the bidder, Jean-Marie Fraquin, a young French expert in decorative art of the 17th and 18th centuries, greeted the final price of 183,700 francs, indicates that he had other ideas about the painting. Watteau, perhaps? No doubt, some art historical discovery will be heard of in the near future.

Monet: Seeing Light

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Claude Monet au temps de Giverny" (Monet at Giverny) at the Centre Culturel du Marais may not be exactly a revelation, but it is an attractively didactic show of about 50 paintings with an elaborate catalog in the line of what the center has been producing regularly in recent years.

Claude Monet was not yet an established painter when he moved out of Paris to Giverny at the age of 43, about 10 years after the Impressionists first came to public attention. He moved because he wanted to work out of doors and felt that this region of Normandy and the banks of the Seine nearby could provide him with the sort of light he wanted.

It also provided abundant rainfall, however, as a result of which the painter was frequently irritable and depressed, a situation about which Madame Monet complains in her letters. The rain prevented him from painting in his elaborate garden and it bruised and flattened his flowers; the windstorms crushed and broke them, and the occasional floods of the Seine submerged them. But Monet's irritability was also caused by a gnawing awareness that he was not fully materializing his intense aesthetic intuitions on canvas.

He was attempting to render a form of intensity that was no doubt visual but not only visual, since he was after the very essence of qualities that shone tantalizingly before his eyes, the redness of red, the fog-iness of fog, the luminosity of all things luminous seized in the fleeting moment of a changing world.

These things were not only visual. Their impact depended on Monet's state of mind or state of grace. There is something strange about many of these paintings that is hard to grasp until one realizes

that they do not so much produce an effect as refer to an effect that is beyond painting.

What makes things unattainable for Monet is the nature of his ambition: to seize the instant and hold it up for examination. To Monet, time was light in its shifting quality, and he sometimes complains that he can never work fast enough to catch it. It is also this desire to catch the fleeting moment that made him say that he would have liked to have been born blind and to have been granted sight one day so as to be able to discover the world with an unspoiled eye. This is a paradox, of course, because sight cannot help being a matter of interpretation in which the brain decipheres what the eye perceives and reads it in terms of what the body discovers as it moves through the world. The obvious example is that the retina actually sees the world upside-down — seeing it right side up is a matter of experience and interpretation. But the paradox can be understood to express Monet's desire to look at the world with his eyes and not with his mind nor with what he knew about the work of the artists of former days.

Monet's misfortune is that so many unimaginative painters, even today, see the world through Monet's eyes and one cannot avoid the awareness, looking at many of his canvases, that he has been the forerunner of some of the best in modern painting, but also some of the worst.

The unfortunate thing is that all his bad imitators have contaminated much of what was original when Monet did it. Or again, things that look like Monet today are terrible art, not because they look like Monet, but because they are the work of people who have seized upon a formula instead of, like Monet, looking at the world before them and inside their heads.



Monet: Haystack in morning light (detail).

London Exhibitions

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For this week's London gallery round, I imagined myself selecting from each exhibition one work for my collection.

Among the 59 French drawings at Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox, the decision first had to be made between townscapes — Nicolle's "Vue à Rome," Detaille's "Vue à Cowes, Ile de Wight," Camille Pissarro's "Le Marché St. Honoré," Luigi Lotti's "L'après-midi au parc," Stein's "La Place de l'Opéra" — and portraits of women. The latter prevailed. Honors were absolutely even between an Ingres-like chalk portrait of "Catherine Dorothea Morel" drawn from life by Jean-Jacques Karff, called Casimir (1770-1829), and a bold charcoal and pastel profile entitled "Le Vermouth" by the Swiss-born Théophile Steinlen (1859-1923).

"Nineteenth-Century French Drawings," Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, through July 15.

Fifty Italian Old Master drawings are to be seen at Colnaghi's. Discounting two oil sketches of great quality — "Head of a Youth" by Ludovico Cardi, called il Cigoli (1559-1613) and "Head of a Youth" by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1651) — that truly should be considered paintings, the choices are among Tiepolo's "Mars and Venus," a chalk drawing of "A Boy Holding a Basket" by Federico Barocci (c.1535-1612) and Guiseppe's "Allegory of the Founding of the Order of Trinitarians," an ink, wash and chalk drawing of a preliminary idea for an altarpiece.

In the end, it is the nervous Baroque line, a characteristic of the Tiepolo family, which causes me to choose the "Mars and Venus" by Tiepolo (1696-1770).

"Old Master Drawings," P. & D. Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, through July 16.

The exhibition at Mathiesen's of 14th and 15th century Italian paintings and other works of art — with a fine catalog being sold in aid of the Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge — is a loan show, principally of gold-ground paintings. The works are borrowed from the Fitzwilliam, the Brighton Art Gallery, the Bowes Museum

and many private collections. Many misgivings have been expressed by some scholars about the dangers of moving such old, delicate works, but since they are gathered it is as well to profit by a long, close look at some superb examples of early Italian craftsmanship. My favorite for its naive simplicity and great beauty, is "The Nativity and the Annunciation to the Shepherds," a youthful work by Andrea da Bologna (fl. 1350-80).

"Early Italian Paintings and Works of Art 1300-1480," Mathiesen Fine Art, 7-8 Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St. James's, through July 22.

At the Lefevre Gallery, one is like a cat placed amid 17 bowls of the richest cream. The works, virtually all of museum quality, include still-lives by Bonnard and Cézanne, a limpid Corot landscape, a lovely flowerpiece by Courbet, river and harbor scenes by Vlaminck, Stieglitz, Monet and Boudin, a Gauguin, two Picasso's and two Matisques. After much indecision, I would have to have both the Matisques, the happy sunlit bedroom with the open window looking out over the sea — "Interieur, le 14 Juillet à Eretat" (1920) once in the Mieschmann collection, and more recently in that of the Felchensfelds in Zurich — and the pensive window still-life, with a Chinese vase of anemones, a coffee cup and a book by the philosopher Pascal, the very epitome of contemplative living, in "Les Pensées de Pascal" painted at Nice in 1924.

"Important 19th and 20th-Century Works of Art," The Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, through July 22.

For many of the very small-edition engravings by the drop-out master Paul Helleu, now at Lumley Cazelet, the artist used as models his wife, Alice Guerin, and their equally lovely daughters, Ellen and Paulette. Of all these splendid prints, which wonderfully summarize the Prussian epoch, I would in the end select Ellen in a great ribbed hat and huge-bonneted coat with leg-of-mutton sleeves — "Ellen à Dieppe" — which feelingly portrays the romance and mystery of girlhood.

"Paul Helleu 1859-1927," Lumley Cazelet (in association with Jane Abdy), 24 Davies Street, through to July 22.

AUCTION SALES

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Gift for Statue of Liberty

NEW YORK — Nearly 100 years after France gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States, a French-born artist has donated a painting to aid in its refurbishment. Michel Delacroix gave his painting — a depiction of the statue as it appeared in 1884 in a Paris workshop — to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

West German Court Disallows Philip Morris-Rothmans Link

BERLIN (Reuters) — The West German Supreme Court said Friday that it had rejected the merger of the West German operations of the U.S. company Philip Morris and Rothmans Tobacco of London.

The court upheld a ruling by the federal Cartel Office forbidding the merger where it affected competition on the West German cigarette market. Philip Morris acquired 50 percent of Rothmans in 1981, and under West German law the subsidiaries are also deemed to have merged. The companies said the cartel office could not forbid an international merger.

The court said the indirect merger of Philip Morris and Rothmans' German subsidiaries would strengthen the grip of the five main West German tobacco companies on the domestic market. The five — Martin Brinkmann is the third-largest and Philip Morris is fourth — control 99 percent of the market.

Caledonian to Buy Carrian Line

HONG KONG (Reuters) — British Caledonian Airways has agreed to buy Carrian Far East Airways, British Caledonian said Friday. A Caledonian official declined to disclose the terms of the agreement. The company will be named Caledonian Far East Airways.

Union Warns Braniff on Contract

DALLAS (UPI) — The machinists' union representing Braniff crews says it will sue to force contract talks before the start of any Braniff airline operations under a deal with Hyatt Corp. if the airline does not honor the contract it had with the union before Braniff went broke.

Five other unions agreed to new contracts with the airline, which proposes to begin flying Oct. 15 with 2,000 of the 9,000 workers who were laid off when Braniff filed for protection against its creditors.

Braniff contended Thursday that it also had a new agreement with the machinists' union. But a union spokesman said the April 7 contract applied only to a Braniff maintenance operations at Dallas.

Bethlehem Steel to Modernize

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a major move to modernize its plants, Bethlehem Steel, the second-largest U.S. steelmaker, plans to spend \$500 million to build continuous casters at its two largest plants. It was the second major capital project — and the biggest — announced this year by the steel industry.

In April, when the industry began to see a small recovery in demand, Inland Steel, the No. 7 steelmaker, announced that it would install two continuous casters, at a cost of more than \$200 million. Continuous casting saves energy and manpower by allowing steel to be taken straight from the basic oxygen furnaces and cast for finishing while still hot.

Canada Won't Raise Fuel Prices

TORONTO (NYT) — Canada has effectively frozen the domestic prices of natural gas and much of its crude oil for 18 months, ending months of debate between Ottawa and Alberta, where 90 percent of Canada's oil is produced.

"This means we definitely will not go ahead with the \$4-per-barrel increase that was due tomorrow," Jean Chretien, Canada's energy minister, said Thursday. "And, barring a sharp upward swing in the world oil price, we will not go ahead with the increase scheduled for next year."

In essence, the agreement postpones a resolution of the price issue until after the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau holds a leadership convention and general election. Mr. Trudeau is believed to have won the 1980 election mainly by promising to continue price controls.

U.S. Eases Savings Restrictions

WASHINGTON (WP) — Federal banking regulators have removed all interest-rate ceilings and minimum deposit restrictions on savings accounts with a term of more than 31 days.

The change, which affects such popular accounts as the six-month money market certificate of deposit, will take effect Oct. 1. The Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee had already removed restrictions on accounts with terms longer than two and a half years. The regulators also voted Thursday to ease penalties imposed on savers who withdraw funds before an account matures.

Japan Seeks to Train International Experts

(Continued from Page 7)

Japanese. Two of the 13 foreign students who will arrive in the fall will come from the United States. The foreign students, like eight of the Japanese students, are not employees of any Japanese corporations.

The remainder work for Japanese companies, which pick the students, give them time to prepare for the entrance examination, pay their school expenses and continue to pay their salaries.

"Each one will go back to the mother company," Mr. Tashiro said. "During the two years, it is considered that he has never left the company."

A list of the students' employers includes such corporate giants as Mitsubishi, Matsushita, Nissan, Nomura, New Japan Steel, Nissan Bank and Fuji Bank. Only one student from each company is admitted.

The faculty at Yamato consists of 28 full-time professors and several visiting instructors. The curriculum combines international politics, economics and management.

Each student selects one of four regions as a specialty. These are North America, Asia, the Middle East and Japan (for foreign students).

All classes are in English, regard-

ed as the most international of languages. Twenty-three of the full-time professors are Japanese, and students complain that some of them speak English less than fluently.

Although there are other international relations programs in Japan, the school here is different because of its widespread use of English and the corporate community's broad support. "This is a unique experiment in Japan," said Hiroshi Kitamura, dean of the university.

Until now, major Japanese companies usually developed international specialists by sending bright young employees to graduate business schools in the United States. Many Japanese, however, share the view of Peter Drucker, the management expert who once said, "In business-school classrooms they construct wonderful models of a new world." American management techniques, it is widely felt by the Japanese, are rarely of any use in Japan's quite different corporate culture.

Educators here suggest that the new program may be more valuable to Japanese students. "We are looking at world problems from a different perspective than schools in the United States," Mr. Kitamura said. "I think there is some advantage in that."

U.S. High Court Vindicates Dirks in Equity Fraud Case

WASHINGTON — In an important decision for the securities industry, the Supreme Court ruled Friday that a Wall Street analyst who uncovered one of the biggest business frauds in U.S. history did not deserve to be censured for telling stockholders about the fraud.

The justices ruled 6-3 that the Securities and Exchange Commission was wrong to censure Raymond Dirks for alerting certain investors in time for some to sell their stock before news of the \$2-billion fraud toppled the Equity Funding Corp. insurance holding company of Los Angeles.

The justices said strict rules against buying or selling stock based on "inside tips" do not prohibit securities analysts from alerting investors to any information they obtain from company insiders.

"Imposing a duty to disclose or abstain solely because a person knowingly receives material non-public information from an insider and trades on it could have an inhibiting influence on the role of market analysts," Justice Lewis Powell wrote. "We conclude that Dirks, in the circumstances of this case, had no duty to abstain from the use of the inside information that he obtained."

Because the company employees from whom Mr. Dirks obtained information on the fraud had no duty to the company's shareholders to keep the facts secret, the court found, Mr. Dirks was free to pass the information on.

BIS Offers No Comment On Brazil Loan Payment

BASEL — The Bank for International Settlements declined to comment Friday on whether Brazil made a \$400 million repayment due to be made to central banks by June 30.

Asked whether the money had been repaid on time, a BIS spokesman said, "My instructions are to make no comment."

The sum is part of a \$1.45 billion bridging loan made to Brazil at the end of last year by central banks acting through the BIS. The \$400 million was originally due for repayment at the end of May, but the deadline was extended to June 30 after Brazil requested more time.

Repayment in May was held up when the International Monetary Fund withheld disbursement of a \$411 million special tranche of a three-year IMF loan totaling \$4.9 billion.

This was held back because Brazil failed to meet certain economic targets on which the loan was conditional. Brazil meanwhile has been preparing new austerity measures and holding talks with the IMF.

EC Trainees Are Going to Japan

By Bjorn Edlund

BRUSSELS — The European Community, trying to find out what makes the Japanese so effective in business, is sending young managers to study Japan from the inside under an unusual training program.

At stake are more than \$10 billion a year — the gap between Japanese sales in the 10 community countries and their combined income from Japan.

With efforts to get Japan to open its market to foreign goods largely unsuccessful, the community in 1979 set up its program to train young managers in Japan, creating what one business expert called "a new fifth-column with unique knowledge of one of the world's most difficult markets."

Language is seen as the key to the unlocking of that market, and trainees spend 12 months studying Japanese, with another six months in in-house training with companies involved in their own specialty.

The community hopes the managers will stay in Japan as business pioneers. Of 42 who have completed the course, 16 now work in Japan for their European companies.

"There are more than 10,000 Japanese businessmen in Düsseldorf alone, but only 2,000 European businessmen in Tokyo," said one official when asked why the community pays for the \$63,000 courses.

"The political clout of the community got us inside Japanese companies for in-house training, which is very difficult," said Janet Watford, who plans the course from the EC's offices in Brussels.

While in Japan, the trainees often conduct surveys for their companies, adding to their already heavy burdens under the program.

For Adrianus Dingjan, 36, whose Dutch company sells vegetable and flower seeds, the coming September will change his life.

He will take his wife and three children to Japan when the course begins. "It's a bit of a gamble, but I feel my company could set foot in Japan so I decided to give it a real try."

Such gambles are essential, say community officials, because nothing can replace on-site learning and market probes.

But the 30 persons leaving this autumn appear confident the risk is worth taking.

"It will help me market myself

and no doubt increase my salary later on," said Richard Woodhead, 29, an employee of a British engineering group.

Leon de Schutter, who was in the first group of trainees, met members of this year's group at a seminar here.

"The only way to understand the Japanese market is to learn Japanese. Their business mentality is different from ours and the key to it lies in the language itself," said Mr. de Schutter, now Asia manager for the Belgian Federation of Metalworking Industry.

Under pressure from the United States and European countries, Japan has in recent years eased its tariffs and other trade barriers.

But the community has called on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based body that polices world trade rules, to ascertain why Japan remains virtually closed to foreign goods.

The complaint will be considered in Brussels between July 4 and 7.

Shying away from trade politics, the trainees seek to learn about Japanese business habits, relations and management techniques.

From an economy ravaged by war in 1945, Japan's production surpassed that of Britain in 1967 and now equals roughly the combined production of West Germany and Italy.

Hans-Henning Kage, an electronics specialist of West Germany's AEG-Telefunken, is fascinated by Japanese thinking.

"I do martial arts and am impressed with its demands on your mind," he says. "I want to see whether this applies to management techniques as well, their well-known motivation."

For the community, the executive training program is regarded as a good investment. "The trainees serve as ambassadors as well," said one official.

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Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Foreigners

65%

the percentage of International Herald Tribune readers holding management positions

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3 S.V.P.
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PILGERMANN
By Russell Hoban. 240 pp. \$13.95.
Summit Books, 1230 Ave. of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10020.

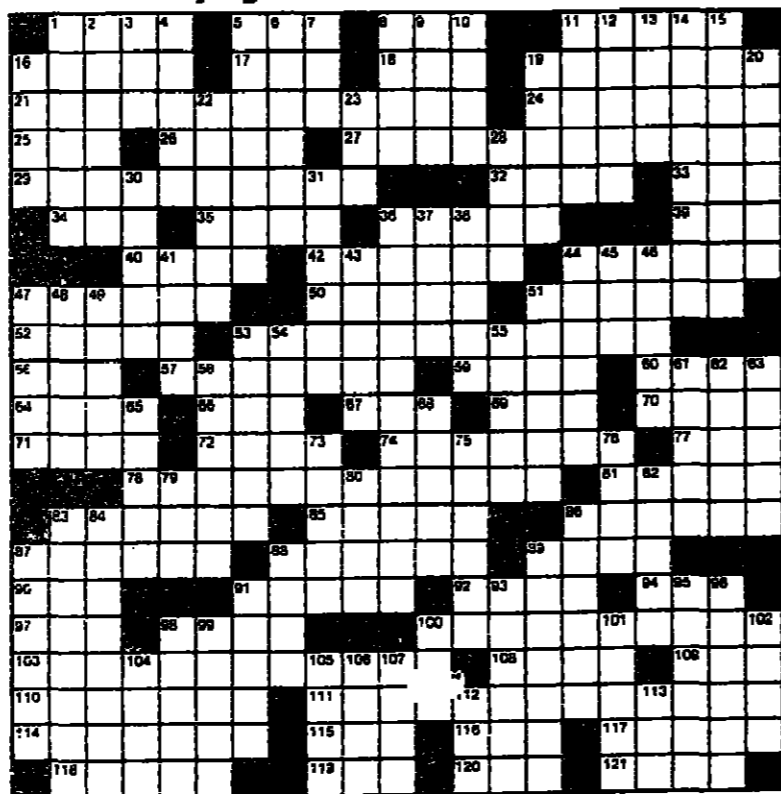
Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

RUSSELL HOBAN does not write books that are easy to read. His last novel, the highly acclaimed "Riddley Walker," employed an invented form of slangy Middle English to portray life in a post-apocalyptic world; and even though his new novel "Pilgrimage" is recounted in contemporary prose, it, too, is dense with mythic allusions and metaphysical speculation. Complete with an appendix of footnotes, it's the sort of book that one reads with pencil firmly in hand. The effort, however, is not without recompense: between the rather portentous theorizing, there are clever, philosophical pranks and strangely brilliant passages of description that have the visual impact of paintings glimpsed in a museum.

The plot, such as it is, is relatively straightforward. The narrator, who calls himself Pilgrimage, was a law living in medieval Europe at the time of the First Crusade. After committing adultery with the tax collector's wife, he was attacked and castrated by a mob of anti-Semitic peasants; and he resolved, then and there, to embark on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. It is a pilgrimage he never completes. Killed during the siege of Antioch in 1098, he is

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Playing with Matches By Jim Page



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136 Suffix with
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BOOKS

now a disembodied spirit — "a whispering out of the dust" — who speaks with the patchy, retrospective knowledge of history.

Pilgrimage, as he points out himself, has a mind "like an automaton that cannot be stopped." Hungry for faith and wisdom, he wants to remember everything, and he often speaks as though he had swallowed and partially digested whole volumes of the encyclopedia. The omniscience of God, the nature of time, the possibilities of art — as well as the meaning of Life, Death, Beauty and Truth — these are some of his favorite preoccupations. At times, Hoban's exploration of these ideas seems boringly familiar — if God exists, how can he permit the suffering of innocent people? — and the language also degenerates, turning into blissed-out '60s jargon. "As I recall life now I sometimes think of it as a sort of raisin cake with vast distances between the raisins," he writes. Or, "There is always a twoness in the oneness, and for this reason it's almost impossible to know what is happening in the space-time configuration."

Yet just as the reader is becoming exasperated, Hoban puts an ironic spin on his prose or tosses in a satiric joke — often, at his own expense. Pilgrimage, for example, is forever drawing parallels between himself and Christ, his adversary the tax collector and Pontius Pilate; and pointing to the

corpse of a man named Udo, he wonders "What about him?" "John the Baptist maybe? The prophet Elijah?" His companion shakes her head. "He never was any good for anything but being Udo," she replies. In other instances, Hoban's characters sound a bit like people in a Woody Allen movie. "Why me?" asks Pilgrimage after being castrated. "Why not you?" says Jesus.

Clearly Hoban's vision of the world is as dark as his humor is black. The presiding images in the book, in fact, are borrowed from Hieronymus Bosch, that master of the grotesque. Strange demons haunt the air, cities burn, people are mutilated and idealism crumbles, for the land Pilgrimage traverses as he makes his way towards Jerusalem belongs to the fallen, post-Edenic world, a world in which the price of knowledge is suffering and pain. In the course of his travels, Pilgrimage not only encounters all sorts of wondrous creatures — a bear who plays God; a lecherous pig; and Death, himself, mounted on his pale horse — but he also witnesses or imagines some extraordinarily brutal events. In one especially awful scene, Death and an army of skeletons rape a group of children, violating their innocence with gross disregard; and in another, soldiers savagely lob their victims' heads at one another.

Having been kidnapped by pirates and sold as a slave, Pilgrimage soon finds himself purchased by a kindly Turk, who takes him home to Antioch. Once there, he participates in the building of a plaza, laid out in a magic, cabalistic pattern.

From this point on, the narrative is particularly numbing. In detailing the secret powers of the so-called "Hidden Lion" plaza, Hoban seems to be striving for a kind of Borgesian effect; he wants to create a metaphor for both the universe and the human race for order. Instead of using parable and imagery as he did in the first part of the book, however, he simply lets his narrator rant and rave in an endless stream of intellectual free-association. In this case, Pilgrimage is all too accurate when he describes his limitations: "not only is storytelling denied me but history also," he says. "I may well be reporting nothing more than spiritual mirages and metaphysical illusions."

Michiko Kakutani wrote this review for The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE TROUBLE WITH MARGARET IS, THAT WHEN SHE KNOWS, SHE KNOWS SHE KNOWS!"

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
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Algeria	18	16	7	Beijing	27	21	7
Amsterdam	18	16	7	Bombay	27	21	7
Antwerp	18	16	7	Hong Kong	27	21	7
Athens	18	16	7	Manila	27	21	7
Bahia	18	16	7	Osaka	27	21	7
Batavia	18	16	7	Seoul	27	21	7
Bombay	18	16	7	Shanghai	27	21	7
Buenos Aires	18	16	7	Singapore	27	21	7
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Lyons	18	16	7				
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Tokyo	18	16	7				
Yokohama	18	16	7				

FORECAST — CHANNING: 50-60; FRANKFURT: 50-60; MADRID: 50-60; LONDON: 50-60; NEW YORK: 50-60; PARIS: 50-60; ROME: 50-60; SAN FRANCISCO: 50-60; SEATTLE: 50-60; SINGAPORE: 50-60; SYDNEY: 50-60; TOKYO: 50-60.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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PEANUTS

I TAKE MY TROOPS TO "POINT LOBOS" FOR A PHOTO HIKE, AND WHAT HAPPENS?



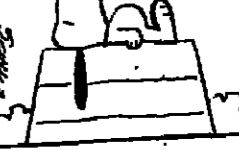
BILL AND HARRIET GET MARRIED, AND DECIDE TO STAY...



ANYWAY, IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING... IT HAD TO BE...



I WAS "BEST BEAGLE!"



BLONDIE

DAGWOOD, I JUST SPENT TWO HOURS PREPARING DINNER!



YOU WEREN'T GOING TO EAT THAT, WERE YOU?



OF COURSE GOOD NOT, DEAR



NOW WHAT DO I DO WITH IT?



BEETLE BAILEY

THIS GROUND IS TOO HARD TO PUT TENT PEGS IN



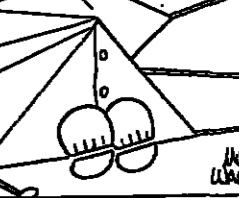
KEEP LOOKING, YOU'LL FIND SOME SOFT SPOTS HERE AND THERE



WOW!



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ANDY CAPP

OUR ANNIVERSARY — HE REMEMBERED!



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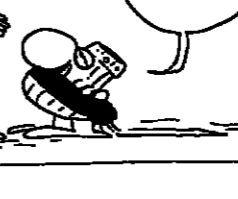


WIZARD of ID

SURE, YOU MUST DO SOMETHING



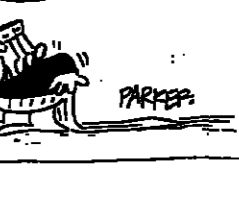
ABOUT CLEANING UP THE RIVER!



WHAT RIVER?



THE ONE WE'RE STANDING ON



REX MORGAN

I THOUGHT YOU'D BE IN BED, BUT YOU'RE HERE! UNTIL I KNOW YOU'RE HOME SAFE AND SOUND, DARLING!



YOU GO ON UP, STAIRS NOW AND GET A GOOD NIGHT'S REST! I'LL BE UP IN A LITTLE WHILE, AFTER I'VE HAD ANOTHER CUP OF COFFEE!



I'M REALLY NOT SLEEPY! I'LL JUST HAVE A GLASS OF MILK AND SIT HERE WITH YOU!



NO! YOU GO TO BED, RIGHT THIS MINUTE!



GARFIELD

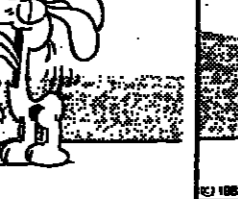
SHOO! SHOO! GO AWAY! I DON'T LIKE YOU



SLURP!



I HATE BLIND DEVOTION



Amsterdam

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SPORTS

McEnroe Defeats Lendl in 3 Sets

Lewis Beats Curren to Reach Final at Wimbledon

The Associated Press
WIMBLEDON, England — Defeating 16 aces, John McEnroe swept past Ivan Lendl on Friday, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4, to reach the final of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships for the fourth consecutive year.

McEnroe will face Chris Lewis, an unseeded New Zealander, who defeated the No. 12 seed, Kevin Curren of South Africa, 6-7, 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 8-6.

McEnroe, the No. 2 seed this year at the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, won this tournament in 1981 and to Jimmy Connors last year.

In the women's final Saturday, Martina Navratilova, the No. 1 seed, will meet Andrea Jaeger, seeded third. The men's final will be played Sunday.

McEnroe's victory Friday was his third straight over Lendl, the tournament's No. 3 seed. Before that, Lendl had defeated the Amer-

ican left-hander in seven consecutive matches.

McEnroe and Lendl fought evenly through the first set, with no service breaks, as Lendl's booming serve set up easy volleys for him. But McEnroe's serve, depending more on placement and spin rather than brute strength, was more effective.

In the sixth game of the first set, McEnroe, crowding the net as usual, slammed a vicious forehand volley right at Lendl. The Czechoslovak ducked as the ball hit just inside the baseline.

For the rest of the match, whenever McEnroe had an easy ball to hit for a passing shot, Lendl stood riveted in one spot and McEnroe had his choice of going to either side of his opponent.

McEnroe said he wasn't aiming at Lendl when he slammed the volley straight at him. "I didn't mean anything by it," McEnroe said. "I had been playing too cautiously and I decided to be more aggressive."

It was a high volley, the first one I had, and I hit it hard down the middle."

"I would have done the same thing," Lendl said. "I had been running down his shots on each side and I think he just decided to keep me careful. After that shot, I became more cautious. I had to think about it. And I think it inhibited me and helped him. But he never tried it again."

In the first-set tiebreaker, with Lendl leading 3-1 and up a break, McEnroe won five straight points to reach triple set point. Lendl saved two of them, but then McEnroe closed out the tiebreaker, 7-5, with a forehand volley.

The second set went on service for the first six games as McEnroe still was unable to solve Lendl's serve. Then, with the score 40-15, Lendl serving, McEnroe moved far behind the baseline.

McEnroe then pounced on a second serve with a backhand down the line for a winner. He then

whipped a forehand service return down the line and the score was deuce.

Three points later, with McEnroe holding the advantage, Lendl double-faulted and McEnroe had the first break of the tie.

Lendl wasn't able to win a point on McEnroe's next two serves—in fact, he won only three points on McEnroe's serve in the set—and the talented left-hander took a 2-0 lead.

In the third set, McEnroe broke Lendl again, this time at 15 in the third game. From there, it was just a matter of McEnroe's holding his own serve, which he did, to advance into the final.

In all, McEnroe served 16 aces against only four for Lendl and gained irreversible momentum after the opening-set tiebreaker.

"I didn't think he looked that comfortable on grass," McEnroe said of Lendl. "He was lazy on his low volleys and didn't take advantage of a lot of opportunities."

Following his loss to McEnroe at Dallas, Lendl angrily said if McEnroe questioned line calls in their next meeting, he would retaliate by hitting the American with tennis balls during their rallies.

However, passions failed to surface Friday, and the match went off without incident. The two left the court in cold reserve, never speaking.

Lewis, only 91st in the world rankings, is New Zealand's first Wimbledon finalist since Tony Wilding, a three-time champion, lost to Norman Brookes of Australia in 1914. He is also the first unseeded finalist since Wilhelm Bungert of West Germany, who lost to John Newcombe in 1967.

The 26-year-old from Auckland, who plays best on clay, was lunging and diving all over Wimbledon's grass court Friday in his 3-hour, 45-minute marathon against Curren.

Curren had eliminated Connors, the No. 1 seed, in the fourth round and defeated Tim Mayotte in the quarterfinals.

Saturday's women's final will be the 15th time that Navratilova and Jaeger have met. Navratilova has won 10 times, including their last seven matchups.



John McEnroe firing a return to Ivan Lendl in their Wimbledon semifinal match Friday.

Borg in the Background: So Far, No Regrets

By Jane Leavy

Washington Post Service

LONDON — If anyone can be said to hold the deed to Center Court at Wimbledon, it is Bjorn Borg. "I feel like I was a part of the court," he said this week. "Own? I don't know. It's a part of my life, that tennis court."

Borg, who once "made the tennis court" longer plays tennis for a living. He returned to Wimbledon this year for the first time since losing his title to John McEnroe in 1981, not as a pilgrim, not as a test of his resolve to retire. He came with an NBC television patch on his jacket and a job to do.

Not once has he stolen away and tried the courts where he made his name and set a record for 41 consecutive match victories. Not once has he gone alone to Center Court, where he won five consecutive singles titles (1976-80), more than anyone else since World War I.

Borg now speaks tenderly of Wimbledon, with a voice not often heard when he was playing. Perhaps he had to get away from the pressures that sapped the joy — pressures he says he was not conscious of — to articulate his feelings.

He was asked what meant the most.

"My first Wimbledon. That was my dream — to win Wimbledon," he said. "Always the first time, when you do something, you appreciate it. If I had to put one on the wall, I would put up my first Wimbledon."

And then, of course, there was the match in 1980 against McEnroe. "That's a memory," he said.

A memory of McEnroe saving two match points when Borg served at 5-4 in the fourth set and five more in the 22-minute, 34-point tiebreaker. "I don't know myself how I could come back after losing seven match points," Borg said. "It was like I was entranced. Nothing was affecting me. I didn't hear the people around me. I was just thinking about the fourth

set. Maybe that's why I was relaxed. I said to myself, 'You are going to end up losing this match.' That sounds strange that I was relaxed."

His life is elsewhere now, free of pressure. This week, he played doubles in Stockholm with the U.S. vice president, George Bush. They beat Ken Erik Lundquist, the former top-ranked Swedish player, and Wilhelm Wasthner, the Swedish ambassador to the United States, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

He has not played much since his last Grand Prix tournament, when he lost to Henri Leconte in the second round of the Monte Carlo Open last March. The man whom many consider the best player ever has become the most celebrated practice partner that Monaco's Davis Cup team has ever had. When he practices, it's still serious. "Like I'm preparing myself for a tournament," he said. "I cannot just go out and hit a few strokes."

He plays with Michel Borfiga and Bernard Boller, members of that team, and his wife, Mariana. "I like to play sets," he said. "I don't like to go down the line for an hour. How many has he lost? 'Actually, not many,' he said. He plays when he feels like it. "It might be two or three times in a row," he said. "I might not play for two weeks."

He plays for exercise. He's only 27, after all. "Even now, if I don't play for 10 or 12 days, I feel bad, my body feels bad. That's why it's so good to go out, to run around. I feel so much better." But not enough to tempt him to come back. "I might get that feeling," he said. "Up to this point, though."

He added: "I might get the itch next year or two years from now, you never know. ... I know what's happened to other sports guys, they've gotten the itch again and want to go back." He said he doesn't regret anything, including his decision to retire. Still, it's strange, he said,

being at Wimbledon, knowing what it's like sitting in the waiting room for those two or three minutes before you go to Center Court to play. But "it's just nice to be in the background for a change," he said.

Privacy is what he always craved. It's partly what drove him from the game. He wanted to play in Wimbledon last year, but the Men's International Professional Tennis Council ruled he had to qualify because he had not played the required number of tournaments. Then, for three months last fall, he trained to come back from the year off. He found the joy and the motivation were missing. The pressures of being on top had taken that from him.

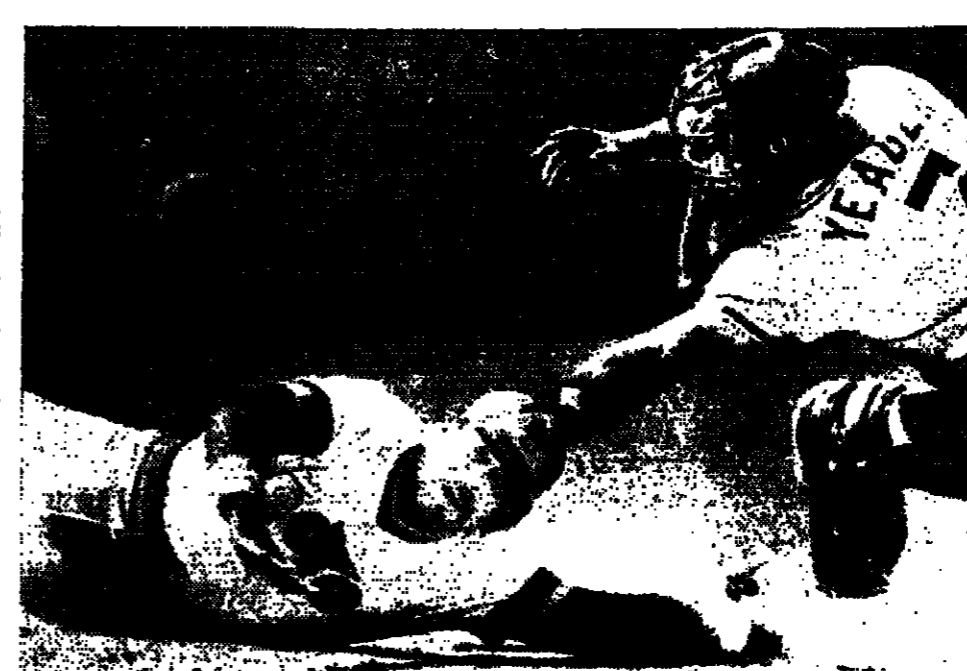
"I didn't know exactly how I was reacting," he said. "The best ones that could see it were Marianne or my parents or Leconte." Leconte, Bergin, his coach, "I was not conscious of it. I felt good about it when I played."

"The most important thing is to enjoy what you are doing. That's when I stopped, because I didn't enjoy it anymore."

Now, he is enjoying learning things he never knew about as a player, like the television compounds beyond the back courts, where wires and cables dangle from trees and connect continents. This is where he sits, relaxed, talking about his old job and his new one. At the French Open, where he made his debut as an NBC commentator, he learned how difficult it is "to say things that mean something in a short amount of time."

At Wimbledon, he sits in the broadcasting booth, instead of in the stands, and that may make things easier. Even before McEnroe's victory over Ivan Lendl on Friday, he had picked McEnroe to win the tournament.

You look for a hint, a glint in his eye, as he reaffirms his prediction. "I still love tennis, and I will always love tennis," he said. "I will always play tennis. I won't let the racket into the closet."



San Diego's Juan Bonilla reaches for home plate, avoiding Steve Yeager's tag, to score the winning run in the bottom of the ninth in the Padres' 7-6 victory over Los Angeles.

Yankees Finish Sweep of Orioles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Butch Wynegar hit his fourth home run of the season with two out in the 12th inning Thursday to give the New York Yankees a 4-3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles and a sweep of their three-game series.

New York won 10 of its last 13 games, while Baltimore has lost six of its last seven and eight of its last four innings.

George Frazier, who relieved Ray Foutenot in the sixth with a 3-1 lead, held the Orioles to one hit until the ninth, when Gary Roenicke singled and Gossage relieved. Ken Singleton singled, Mike Stardo doubled to tie the score, 3-3.

Royals 7, A's 4

In Oakland, California, U.L. Washington's bases-loaded triple highlighted a four-run seventh inning in Kansas City's 7-4 victory over the A's. Don Hood, with three shutout innings in relief, scored his first victory. Dan Quisenberry had his 19th save.

Brewers 4, Tigers 1

In Milwaukee, Paul Molitor drove in two runs and Rick Manning scored twice and stole two bases to lead the Brewers to their

fifth triumph in six games, a 4-1 victory over Detroit. Bob McClure (4-7) limited the Tigers to six hits in seven innings but also walked six batters. Tom Telemann pitched two innings for his sixth save.

Rangers 4, Angels 2

In Anaheim, California, George Wright singled in two runs with two out in the 10th inning to give Texas a 4-2 victory over California and a one-game lead over the Angels in the AL West. The Angels' shortstop, Rick Barlowe, back in action after tearing a rotator cuff, had two hits.

Phillies 3, Expos 1

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Kevin Gross, a pitcher who had never batted as a professional until reaching the majors, singled home the go-ahead run in

the fifth inning to lead the Phillies to a 3-1 triumph over Montreal. It was the second victory for the 22-year-old right-hander since he was called up from Portland of the Pacific Coast League last week.

Cubs 4, Pirates 3

In Chicago, Jody Davis hit Kent Tekulve's first pitch into center for a single to score Ron Cey with one out in the ninth as the Cubs beat Pittsburgh, 4-3, for a sweep of a three-game series. Davis's three runs batted in gave him 25 for June.

Reds 15, Giants 5

In Cincinnati, Paul Householder hit a three-run, inside-the-park home run and Gary Redus also hit a three-run homer to lead the Reds to 15-5 rout of San Francisco and a sweep of a three-game series.

Padres 7, Dodgers 6

In San Diego, Luis Salazar doubled in Juan Bonilla with two out in the ninth to lift the Padres to a 7-6 victory over Los Angeles. John Montefusco (7-1) pitched the final 1 1/2 innings for the victory. Steve Howe (2-3), who entered the game in the eighth, was the loser. Los Angeles made three errors to increase its total to 30 in 74 games.

Braves 6, Astros 4

In Atlanta, Chris Chambliss's two-run pinch triple in the eighth gave the Braves a 6-4 victory over Houston and moved Atlanta within a game of Los Angeles in the NL West. Steve Bedrosian (5-3) worked the last two innings for the victory.

Cardinals 6, Mets 1

In St. Louis, Neil Allen scattered eight hits over seven innings and doubled in a run to lead the Cardinals to a 6-1 victory over New York. For Allen (4-8), it was the second straight triumph over his former teammates.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	39	23	.622	—
Philadelphia	37	25	.597	2
Chicago	35	29	.545	4
Pittsburgh	28	36	.438	11
New York	29	46	.387	11 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	46	28	.618	—
Atlanta	40	34	.541	6
San Diego	38	37	.507	8 1/2
San Francisco	38	37	.507	8 1/2
Houston	37	38	.493	10
Cincinnati	33	44	.432	14 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	42	31	.573	—
Baltimore	40	33	.548	2
Detroit	40	33	.548	2
New York	39	33	.542	2 1/2
Boston	37	35	.514	5
Milwaukee	35	36	.493	6
Cleveland	30	41	.424	11 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	41	33	.554	—
California	40	34	.541	1
Seattle	39	35	.527	2
Kansas City	35	39	.474	6 1/2
Oakland	34	40	.461	7 1/2
Minnesota	28	36	.438	15

Thursday's Major League Baseball Line Scores

<p>AMERICAN LEAGUE</p> <p>Toronto 100-110-11 13 0 000 000 2-3-3 8 1 Lodi, Maltby (4) and Martinez; Williams, Oskars (3), Lewis (4), Lyndon (7), Whitehouse (9) and Smith. W—Candi, 8-4, L—Williams, 4-4, HR—Torre, 1 (5). Minnesota, Gault (7).</p> <p>000 000-1-1 7 2 Milwaukee Morris and Parrish; McCull, Tettim (4) and Yost. W—McCull, 4-1, L—Morris, 8-7.</p> <p>Kansas City 001 000-4-7 14 0 Oakland Craw, Armstrong (1), Head (4), Oudenberg (7) and Mathis; McCarthy, Baker (4), Burmyer (7), Catron (7) and Heath. W—Head, 1-1, L—Burmyer, 6-4.</p> <p>Baltimore 000 000 000-3-10 8 000 000 000 000-1-1 7 D.Martinez, Moravietto (4), Stewart (4), T.Martinez (8), Stoddard (11) and Demsey. Batters (8): Fontana, Frasier (4), Gossage, 8-7.</p>	<p>(9) and Wynegar. W—Gossage, 5-2, L—Stoddard, 3-3, HR—New York, Gault (5), Wynegar (4).</p> <p>110 000 000 3-4 11 0 000 001 000-3-2 9 0 Tampa, Bulcher (7), Schmidt (8) and Johnson, Sundberg (7); Witt, Sanchez (9), Hender (10) and Osborn. W—Schmidt, 2-4, L—Sanchez, 8-2, HR—Callaghan, Downing (5).</p> <p>NATIONAL LEAGUE</p> <p>Philadelphia 010 000-1-1 9 0 000 001 000-3-2 7 1 Borris, Welsh (7) and Carter; Gross, Hernandez (8) and Diaz. W—Gross, 2-4, L—Borris, 3-3, HR—Philadelphia, Lefebvre (3).</p> <p>San Francisco 100 000 000-5-6 4 000 001 000-1-1 10 0 Brinkley, Martin (1), Martin (4), McCulligan (7) and May, Robb (6); Poles, Power (7) and Kriticos. W—Poles, 3-4, L—Brinkley, 6-5, HR—Cincinnati, Redus (11), Houston, Royler (11).</p>	<p>Pittsburgh 101 000 010-3-5 7 0 Chicago Shotton, Sarmiento (4), Tekulve (9) and Jenkins, Smith (4) and Davis. W—Smith, 2-4, L—Sarmiento, 1-2, HR—San Diego.</p> <p>000 010 100-4-7 3 000 010 001-7-8 2 Houston, Beckwith (5), Niedermeier (4), Howe (8) and Yastroski; Williams, Mantel (4) and Kennedy. W—Montefusco, 7-1, L—Howe, 2-3, HR—Los Angeles, Guerrero (17), San Diego, Leconte (5).</p> <p>000 100 000-1-1 9 0 000 000 210-4-9 8 0 St. Louis Terry, Diaz (7) and Moses, Gritz (1); Allen, VonOhlen (8) and Porter, Brummer (8). W—Allen, 4-4, L—Terry, 1-2, HR—Houston.</p> <p>000 100 000-1-1 9 0 000 001 000-1-1 10 1 New York Knepper, Dippie (4), Dewey (8) and Fulek; Fatone, Camp (4), Redus (8) and Benedict. W—Bedrosian, 5-2, L—Dippie, 2-3, HR—Houston, Knight (5), Doran (3), Atlanta, Royler (11).</p>
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Foreigners Rebound in Henley Regatta

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England — The leading American and European competitors at the Royal Henley Regatta, Regatta made up Friday for their opening-day floundering to score some notable successes on the River Thames.

Two crews from Harvard, one from Princeton and eight from Hannover University of West Germany and Sport Gent R.C. of Belgium all advanced, while Peter Saborsky, a former West German junior champion from Hamburg, reached the last four of the Diamond Challenge Sculls.

Saborsky beat Roy Pepper, a South African-based Englishman, by three-quarters of a length. "It was one of the hardest races I have ever been in," Saborsky said.

It was a glorious day in Oxfordshire for the 144-year-old event, with just a slight crosswind favoring crews on the enclosure bank.

With leading overseas eight absent from the Grand, Henley's premier event, the spotlight has fallen on foreign competitors in the Ladies Challenge Plate for eights, in which Princeton and Harvard gained quarterfinal spots as expected.

Princeton, the Eastern U.S. lightweight varsity champion, was never threatened Friday by the "B" crew from Jesus College, Cambridge, and won easily in 7 minutes, 12 seconds. Princeton beat the "A" crew from the same school Thursday.

Harvard's freshman heavyweight crew clocked 7:31 to edge Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, by three-quarters of a length. Harvard was three lengths ahead after two minutes, but then eased up.

The Harvard stroke Amos Gell, an Englishman, said, "We would have been happy if they would have come back level, so that we could see what would happen. We were that much in control in the race."

Harvard will meet Reading University in the quarterfinals, while Princeton will go against University College, Dublin, which defeated its old rival, Trinity College, by 1 1/4 lengths.

Watson Is Leader In Western Open

United Press International

OAK BROOK, Illinois — Tom Watson, who has not won a tournament since last year's British Open, scored a 5-under-par 67 Thursday to take a one-stroke lead after the first round of the Western Open. Rain washed out play in the second round Friday and forced officials to schedule a double round of 36 holes for Sunday.

Watson, whose first professional golf victory was at the 1974 Western Open, needed only 29 putts Thursday on the tough Butler National Golf Course. Buddy Gardner was one stroke back, while Greg Norman, Bruce Fleisher and John Adams were tied at 69.

Tom Weiskopf, the defending champion, had a 5-over-par 77.

In another Ladies Plate race Friday, Harvard University beat Downing College, Cambridge, by 1 1/4 lengths.

American entries have won the Ladies Challenge Plate three of the past four years.

Harvard's coxless four defeated Sir William Borlases School of England by 2 1/4 lengths to reach the semifinals of the Visitors Challenge Cup for fours.

Two South African crews competing under the names of English clubs also survived. The eight from Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, entered as Eyr R.C. knocked out a British crew in the Thames Cup for eights, and a coxless four from Pietermaritzburg University, competing as the City of Cambridge, beat another British boat in the Wyfold Cup.

Sport Gent of Belgium beat London's "B" squad in the Thames Cup.

There was an unhappy end to the hopes of Tabor Academy of Massachusetts in the Princess Elizabeth Cup for schoolboy eights. Each member of the Tabor crew paid \$1,500 toward the trip to England, which ended when Tabor lost by a half-length Friday to another American crew, St. Andrews of Delaware.

Canada's Brentwood "B" crew survived in the Princess Elizabeth, but the "A" team from the Vancouver-based school was eliminated by Hampton School of England by three-quarters of a length on the 1-mile, 550-yard course (2.1 kilometers).

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE—Optimistic Luis Hernandez, third baseman to Rochester of the International League, was activated by the Orioles.

CALIFORNIA—Activated Rick Barlowe, shortstop, Oakland Athletics, infielder, in Detroit of the Pacific Coast League.

NEW YORK—Named Murray Cook vice president and general manager, former Orioles, Taft director of player development.

SEATTLE—Sold Todd Cruz, shortstop, to Baltimore.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
CINCINNATI—Traded Wayne Kravitz, infielder, to Detroit for Pat Underwood, the American Association, Activated Don Driesner, first baseman.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
HOUSTON—Signed David Carter, center; Mark Kanon, offensive tackle; and Brian Williams, offensive guard.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Mike Washington, defensive back.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
VANCOUVER—Signed John Garrett and Shawn Kilroy, goaltenders, and Steve Driscoll and Grant Martin, left wings, to a multi-year contract.

WASHINGTON—Signed Dave Christian, center, to a two-year contract.

IDAHO—Signed-Narred Marvin Lewis, assistant coach in charge of linebacks.

KANSAS—Hired Lennie Rose assistant offensive director.

Belgian in Yellow Jersey
United Press International
FONTEYNE-SOUS-BOIS, France — Eric Vanderaerden of Belgium won the prologue stage of the Tour de France bicycle race Friday, a 5.5-kilometer (3.4-mile) time trial, and will wear the lead-er's yellow jersey in the first stage of the race Saturday. Bert Oosterbosch of the Netherlands was second, and Jean-Luc Vandenbroucke of Belgium was third.

Carew, Brett Again Head AL All-Stars

National League Has 3 First-Time Starters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Baseball's All-Star Game next Wednesday in Chicago will pit a veteran American League team, headed by Rod Carew and George Brett, against a National League squad with three first-time starters.

Carew, California's first baseman, was selected for the 14th consecutive year, and Brett, the Kansas City third baseman, was chosen for the eighth straight year in balancing by the fans.

Joining them in the AL's infield at Comiskey Park will be second baseman Manny Trillo of Cleveland, who started for the National League All-Stars last year when he played for Philadelphia, and shortstop Robin Yount of Milwaukee, who led all players in the balloting this year with 1,956,964 votes.

Named to the AL outfield were California's Fred Lyn and Reggie Jackson, along with Dave Winfield of New York. It marked the third All-Star selection for Winfield, fifth for Lyn and 10th for Jackson. Ted Simmons of Milwaukee won the starting catcher's job.

The NL starting lineup includes four Montreal players — outfielders Andre Dawson and Tim Lincecum, first baseman Al Oliver and catcher Gary Carter. Oliver, shortstop Ozzy Smith of St. Louis and second baseman Steve Sax of Los Angeles are the first-time starters. The other starters are outfielder Dale Murphy of Atlanta and third baseman Mike Schmidt of Philadelphia.

Steve Rogers of Montreal and Dave Dravecky of San Diego, who share the major-league lead with 11 victories apiece, head the National League pitching staff.

Joining them are Alton Hamaker and Gary Lavelle of San Francisco, Fernando Valenzuela of Los Angeles, Mario Soto of Cincinnati, Pascual Perez of Atlanta,

